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9, 16, 23 February.	5, 12, 19 February.	6, 13, 20 February.
2, 9, 16, 23, 30 March.	5, 12, 19, 26 March.	6, 13, 20, 27 March.
6, 13, 27 April.	2, 9, 16, 30 April.	3, 10, 17 April.
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# NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

**ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-MARSEILLES.** Weekly Departure from ALEXANDRIA (3 p.m.)  
**HOMEROWIC:** 12 December & 2 January 1907. **HOMEROWIC:** 18 December (to GENOA) & 9 January to Marseilles

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Scharrnhorst	8 00 Tons	...	about	24 Dec.	8000 Tons	...	about	18 Dec.
Bremen	11500 "	...	"	7 Jan.	11000 "	...	"	13 Jan.
Bulow	11000 "	...	"	21 "	9000 "	...	"	7 Feb.

Nov. 17 4 p.m. S.S. Semiramis Capt. Martinich | Dec. 15 4 p.m. S.S. Cleopatra Capt. J. H. H.

24	"	Clopatra	Ivelli	"	23	"	Haburg	Klausberger
25	"	Haburg	Klausberger	"	24	"	Semiramis	Martinoli
26	"	Semiramis	Martinoli	"	25	"	Semiramis	Martinoli

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 Steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. arrive Brindisi Sunday at 5 a.m. Trieste Tuesday 5 a.m.  
**Syrian-Cyprus Caramanian Line,**  
 Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 19 November, 3, 17 and 31 December.  
**Syrian-Caramanian Line.**

Departures from Port Said : To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong.

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, December 4 and January 3, 1907.  
Suez, Aden and Bombay accelerated service about 8 Dec.  
Suez, Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about 19 Nov., 19 Dec. 4 p.m.  
Suez, Aden, Karachi and Bombay about 13 December (Winter Line).

**East African Line.**  
Departures from Port Said : To Suez, Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa-Bay and Durban about 3 December.  
For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Thos. COOK & SON, Ltd., 105 HELLEN, Cairo Agent, 24, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TEDESCHI, Helouan

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Restaurant Cars run every day between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa.

Depart—Cairo.....	midday	Arrival—Alexandria.....	3.5 p.m.
“ Alexandria.....	midday	“ Cairo.....	3.5 p.m.
“ Cairo.....	4.35 a.m.		

Alexandria.....	6.01 p.m.	13	Alexandria.....	10.5 p.m.
		12	Cairo.....	9.10 p.m.

Sleeping Car is attached to the 11.30 p.m. train between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa every night, Supplement P.T. 30.

*Daily Restaurant Car Service between Cairo, Bad Said, and Luxor.*

Depart—Port Said.....	1.00 a.m. & 6.15 p.m.	Depart—Port Said.....	12.30 p.m. & 6.45 p.m.
Arrival—Ismaïlia.....	1.40 p.m. & 9.27 p.m.	Arrival—Ismaïlia.....	1.50 p.m. & 8.11 p.m.
Depart—Ismaïlia.....	2. 4 p.m. & 9.53	Depart—Ismaïlia.....	2. 1 p.m. & 8.16 p.m.
Arrival—Port-Said.....	3.30 p.m. & 11.00 p.m.	Arrival—Cairo.....	5.00 p.m. & 11.15 p.m.

From December 1st the Train de Luxe composed exclusively of Sleeping and Restaurant Cars will run between Cairo and Port and vice-versa as follows:—

Depart - Cairo.....6.30 p.m.	every Monday, Wednesday,	Depart - Luxor.....8.10 p.m.]	every Sunday, Tuesday,
Arrival - Luxor.....9.45 a.m.	and Saturday.	Arrival - Cairo.....8.35 a.m.]	and Thursday.
Fare Cairo-Luxor, including Sleeping berth, P.T. 30s.			
Railway and Sleeping Car tickets can be obtained any number of days ahead at the Office of the International Sleeping Car			

Depart—Air—Luzor.....6.30 p.m. [every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.  
Arrival—Luxor.....9.45 a.m. [every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.  
Depart—Luxor.....8.10 p.m. [every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.  
Arrival—Luxor.....5.35 a.m.]  
Fare Cairo-Luxor including sleeping berth, 10£.  
Railway and Sleeping Car tickets can be obtained any number of days ahead at the office of the International Sleeping Car Company in Cairo station, 1st class ticket Cairo-Luxor P.T. 200. Sleeping Car Supplement P.T. 100.  
15-T-907

## Egyptian State Railways.

THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICES. (Daily).—DECEMBER TIME-TABLE.								
		a.m.	a.m.	noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
TO ... .. DEP.		7.30	9.30	12.00 <sup>+</sup>	12.15	4.0	4.5 <sup>+</sup>	6.35
				p.m.				11.80

atab...	...	...	ARR.	8.51	10.53	1 20	2.30	5.28	6. 3	8.1	2.4
alexandria ...	...	...	ARR.	11.00	12.55	3.5	5.50	7.35	7.50	10. 5	6. 0

tab... ..	ARR.	8.51	10.53	1.20	2.30	5.28	6.3	8.1	2.4
xandria... ..	ARR.	11.00	12.55	3.5	5.50	7.35	7.50	10.5	6.0
	A.M.		A.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
xandria... ..	DEP.	7.0	9.0	12.00	2.10	3.40	4.25†	76.0	\$11.30
ntab... ..	ARR.	8.59	10.53	1.40	5.24	5.40	6.6	7.51	3.18
iro ... ..	ARR.	10.25	12.50	3.5	—	7.10	7.25	9.20	6.0
	A.M.		P.M.	B.O.					

Port Said	...	DEP.	7.0	11.0	16.15	Port Said	...	DEP.	8.10	12.30	16.45
			p.m.	p.m.					p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Port Said	...	ARR.	12.5	8.30	11.0	Cairo	...	ARR.	1.05	2.0	2.45
									p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

ro	—	...	DEP.	7.0	11.0†	16.15	Port Said	...	DEP.	8.10	12.30	16.15
				p.m.						p.m.		
t Said	...	...	ARR.	12.5	8.30	11.0	Cairo	...	ARR.	1.25	5.0	11.35
				a.m.						a.m.		
ro	...	...	DEP.	11.0†	16.15		Suez (Rue Colmar)	DEP		7.89	15.39†	For Change
				p.m.						p.m.		
z (Rue Colmar)	ARR.			4.12	11.58		Cairo					For Change
				a.m.						a.m.		

RO ... .. DEP.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Zagreb DEP.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	7.45	11.30	2.40	5.25					

TO ... .. DEP.	a.m. 7.45	a.m. 11.30	a.m. 2.40	p.m. 5.25	Zagazig DEP.	a.m. 6. 0	a.m. 8.45	a.m. 11.45	a.m. 6.33
Zagazig ... .. ARR.	a.m. 9.44	a.m. 1.40	a.m. 4.45	p.m. 7.27	Cairo ARR.	a.m. 8. 0	a.m. 10.45	a.m. 1.50	a.m. 8.20
(Via Belbeis)					(Via Belbeis)				

RO...	...	...	DER.	8.30	*6 30	8.0	Laxor	...	...	...	DEP.	6.10	a.m.	p.m.			
sta..	...	...	APP	9.55	9.30	9.30	W...	...	...	...	...		p.m.	5.30	6.30		

No.	...	...	...	DEP.	8.30	6.30	8.0	Luxor	...	...	...	DEP.	6.10	5.30	6.30
sta.	...	...	...	ARR.	9.55	8.2	9.30	Wasta	...	...	...	ARR.	7.11	6.57	6.47
KOF.	...	...	...	ARR.	11.85	8.45	10.0	Cairo.	...	...	...	ARR.	8.45	7.35	8.35

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BUKELLEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano  
RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.  
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Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi Gaber.  
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Proprietor, C. AQUILINA. (Late of The Cook & Sea)

# MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

(LONDON & PARIS.)

UPHOLSTERERS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII

Beg to announce that their representative, Mr. T. OLIVER, is now staying at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, where he will remain till December 24th, and where he will be pleased to make appointments and to give his advice on all matters concerning Furniture and Decoration.  
Mr. OLIVER will be in Cairo at Shepherd's Hotel, from December 25th, till the end of January. 28 903-12-2

# DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA		Korn-el-Nadoura Observatory.	
Direction of wind	...	...	N.
Force of Anemometer	...	...	35
State of Sea	...	...	Rising
Barometer corrected	...	...	766.8
Evaporation	...	...	4
State of Clouds	...	...	1 clouded
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	23
Min. do do	...	...	15
Humidity of the air	...	...	50
Heat of the sun	...	...	31
Rainfall	...	...	—
Moon rises 3.46 a.m.	...	...	sets 3.16 p.m.

REMARKS.  
The strong S.W. wind which has been blowing all this week veered yesterday night to N.W. and the night was squally. The early morning opened bright with a fresh N. breeze and a rising barometer. The forecast for to-day is fine weather and a moderate breeze.

OTHER STATIONS.  
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT  
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	28	13	Maroua	—	—
Suez	33	18	At'ara	35	18
Helwan	35	14	Soakin	39	31
Ghizeh	24	13	Khartoum	—	—
Assiout	31	9	Kassala	56	17
Assouan	38	18	Wad Medani	—	—
Wady Halfa	33	10	Douina	35	19

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	761.1	Almost calm	5	...
Malta	759.3	Breeze	17	Bong
Breidall	764.1	Fresh	16	...
Athens	749.8	Mod. r.	10	Rather rough
Amassol	752.4	Almost calm	—	Slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.		THE SUN.	
Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
Dec. 1 Full Moon	1.7 a.m.	6.33	6.55
" 9 Last Quarter	5.45 a.m.	6.39	4.55
" 15 New Moon	8.44 p.m.	6.44	4.56
" 23 First Quarter	5.4 p.m.	6.47	4.60
" 30 Full Moon	8.44 p.m.	6.51	5.3

# The Egyptian Gazette

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# The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING.  
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

## EGYPTIAN "INTRUDERS."

It is not many days since a well-known journalist of Syrian origin, writing in the columns of "Le Journal du Cairo," described the great Mehemet Ali as an "intruder." There was a genuine humour in the application of the epithet to the Great Pasha of Egypt; the victor of Rosetta and Kunfuda, the breaker of the Wahabias, and the conqueror of Syria was a European of Albanian race, his armies were mainly composed of Turks, Circassians, Arnauts, and Sudanese, and his Court was thronged with foreigners, Christian and Moslem, from every region of the civilised or the barbarian worlds—yet to-day the term "intruder" (dakhil) is applied by the Nationalist Press to all who differ from them in political opinions and at the same time are of foreign origin and do not profess the Moslem creed.

But Egypt has been populated, conquered, reconquered, Christianised, Islamised, civilised by "intruders" since the dawn of history. The wild-beasts and primitive savages of the palaeolithic age had cause to rue the intrusions of the pre-dynastic Egyptians. The Egyptians, in their turn, lamented the intrusions of Cambyse. Alexandria bears the name of an "intruder," and an intrusive dynasty made Alexandria the centre of Hellenistic civilisation. The Romans followed and Egypt, the granary of the world, drowed under a long succession of praefects Augustales.

It has always been the rule that the descendants of the invaders of a century or two ago are the loudest in their denunciations of fresh intrusions. The Saxons, after driving the Welsh westward, found the Norse and Danish intrusions singularly uncalculated for, and the Saracens, who five centuries before had driven Rome and in a great measure Roman civilisation from Palestine and Syria, showed an implacable resentment towards the hordes of Frankish intruders who followed the leaders of the first crusade. The seventh century saw the coming of new "dakhala" to Egypt. A horde of wild desert men burning with zeal for their faith followed 'Amr ibn-el-Aas to the conquest of Egypt. It was in vain that the Byzantine garrisons and the Melchite Copts protested against this intrusion—the "dakhala" prevailed, and Egypt owes the Arabic speech and customs and the religion of Islam to a host of fighting men from Arabia and Syria who were doubtless described by those whom they conquered in terms similar to those which Mustapha Pasha Kamel now reserves for the Syrians who do not agree with his opinions on matters political. Of the great Sultans of Egypt, Mameluke and Turk, we need only say that all were intruders or sprung from recent intruders. A peculiarly successful intruder was Sultan Selim, and his conquest of Egypt was much resented by the penultimate intruders whom he routed near Matarieh. Recent times have seen hosts of intruders, warlike and peaceful, entering Egypt, and some of our prominent Nationalists are themselves intruders, or their children.

In our opinion the use of the term "intruder" ought to be dropped once and for all by our Nationalists. It provokes bad blood, stimulates not patriotism but xenophobia, not rivalry but jealousy. It insinuates inferiorities that are non-existent, flatters a vanity which may be pardonable but cannot under the existing circumstances be beneficial, and sows the seeds of feud and discontent. And it is so hopelessly, so comically ridiculous to use the term "intruder" as an insult in a country ruled by an intrusive dynasty, professing two or three intrusive creeds, peopled in an overwhelming majority by those who claim descent from Arab intruders, and owing its present financial and commercial prosperity in large measure to the efforts of a multitude of intruders, from the great Mohamed Aly, who introduced cotton, to the humblest Jewish, Greek, or Syrian trader who came to Egypt resolved to gain a living. Since the days of Joseph Egypt's finances have been periodically overhauled and frequently re-established on a sound basis by intruders—indeed the muffedish is the one famous financier of truly Egyptian origin of whom the country can boast.

# NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL

CAIRO.  
Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light. Full Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families. Rooms and breakfast P.T. 25. - Meals a la carte 270-31-11-907



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Hashish Seizure.

On Monday last the Suez coast guards confiscated 281 kilos of hashish at Kilometre 8, in the Canal.

## Horse Breeding Commission.

We hear that the grant for horse-breeding, paid to the committee for that purpose, will be raised to L.E. 2,000 in 1907.

## Liberation of Slaves.

During last month the Slave Trade Repression Department released from slavery 16 Sudanese, 12 females and 4 males.

## Ministry of Finance.

An arrê (of the Ministry of Finance appears in yesterday's "Journal Officiel" appointing Chitty Bey a member of the Finance Committee.

## National University.

The committee of the National University have decided to allow Press representatives to attend their meetings provided they do not take part in the committee's debates!

## H.M.S. Venus.

H.M.S. Venus, which was unable to enter Alexandria harbour yesterday owing to the high sea, and left again, returned this morning. She will remain here for a few days, probably returning to Port Said for Christmas.

## Post Office Savings Bank.

For the year up to November 30, 57,467 persons deposited a total of L.E. 339,689; in November 1,059 deposited L.E. 39,260, and during that month L.E. 26,889 were withdrawn, leaving a balance in the bank of L.E. 312,800.

## Army Arabic Interpreters.

The list of successful candidates at the recent examination of officers in foreign languages shows that two, Major Tomlin Money-Shewan, R.E., and Capt. H. F. S. Amery, Black Watch, have qualified to be interpreters in Arabic.

## Arrival of Transport.

As announced yesterday, the hired transport Bracmar Castle arrived at Alexandria to-day from Southampton with reinforcing drafts for the British garrison. The 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers leave Cairo this evening and embark on the transport early to-morrow morning. The vessel will afterwards leave for Malta.

## Khedivial Club Cairo.

In reference to a paragraph which appears in a Cairo contemporary, to the effect that Lord Cromer had resigned his membership of the Khedivial Club in consequence of his reiterated demands for the suppression of gambling, we are authorised to state that if the paragraph refers to the Khedivial Club at Cairo, his lordship resigned his membership of that club a year ago, and his resignation had nothing whatever to do with the question of gambling.

## Sailors' and Soldiers' Institute.

A fancy sale, with children's toy stall, will take place on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 p.m. The following ladies have kindly consented to hold stalls: Mrs. Stanley Gordon, Mrs. Kingham, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Ross, Misses Atkin, Miss Christabel Carver, Misses Davis, and Miss Dowling. Contributions of cakes, etc., for the refreshment stall and of flowers and fruit for the flower stall will be gratefully received, on or before the morning of the sale. Music will be provided by Professor Larzoni.

## ZIZINIA THEATRE.

## "L'ADVERSAIRE"

"L'Adversaire" is something of a lamb in wolf's clothing. It opens with a formidable array of skilfully portrayed characters, but the greater number of them prove to have nothing whatever to do with the plot. However, so long as we can admire the clever sequence with which they are introduced to us, and so long as we can chortle at the sparkling wit and trenchant satire, we are thoroughly happy; we are enjoying M. Capus at his best. But after two acts, these generalities disappear entirely, dramatic action undermining intellectual enjoyment, and we are left with merely another three-cornered problem, deductions, disclosures, denunciations, duels, and divorces. Of the various characters, we have Darlay, who, much after the manner of Mr. Bennett in "Pride and Prejudice," maintains an ironical kind of Uebermensch attitude up till the moment when misfortune unmans him. His wife, whose love solicitation and admiration for him leave nothing to be wished for, strangely and suddenly deceives him, for a variety of reasons none of which are very justifiable; in fact, so strangely that, in spite of everything pointing towards it, we had yet some difficulty in crediting the indiscretion. Then there is Langlade, a rising barrister and friend of Darlay, but responsible for the break-up of the Darlay ménage. There is Mme Bréatin, a veritable Lady Snootwell for scandal-mongering and raising reputations for no ostensible purpose other than to satisfy her own whims. There is Mme Darlay's mother, a dear old thing with some pretty sound philosophy. There is Chantaine, who bears his matrimonial troubles with a most humorous resignation. There are yet one or two more characters and all are not only drawn most vividly but are, last night, rendered in a most praiseworthy and masterly fashion. Mlle Brandès again scored a big success as Mme Darlay, whose original impersonator she is; but her excellent performance by no means dwarfed the attractions of her able supporters.

## TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

## WELL RECEIVED AT HOME.

## (Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Thursday. The Transvaal Constitution has been well received. The Governor nominates the second Chamber, also the board to carry on the existing land settlement. Both will have a tenure of five years, and are considered important safeguards. The importation of Chinese is stopped, and the Ordinance lapses in one year. Any new Ordinance made by the Transvaal Government will be specially reserved for the approval of the Imperial Government. All legislation against non-white inhabitants is similarly reserved.

## TRIUMPH OF THE TRAM.

## (Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Thursday. The first tramcar has appeared on the Thames Embankment to-day.

## THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive will in all probability return from Alexandria to Cairo on Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed the following decorations on the undermentioned members of his Highness's household:—The Grand Cross of Francis-Joseph on De Martino Pasha, Ahmed Shefik Bey, head of the Arabic Cabinet of his Highness, and on Mohamed Bey Iz-zat, head of the Turkish Cabinet; the rank of Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, with plaque, on Lewa Hussein Moharrem Pasha, first A. D. C. of the Khedive, Said Zulfikar Bey, and Naguib Ghali Bey; the Cross of Officer of Francis-Joseph on J. Bilirski Bey, Abdel-Mohaim Fawzi Effendi, Sag. Tewfik Fahmy Effendi, and Sem'idi Bey.

## THE PREMIER.

Musapha Pasha Fahmy, who has been confined to bed for the last few days with an attack of influenza, is making satisfactory progress towards convalescence. The Premier, however, has been advised not to resume his official duties before the beginning of next month.

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

"Al Moayad" publishes a dementi of the rumours of strained relations between Saad Pasha Zaghloul and Mr. Dunlop. We are glad to see that the foolish stories spread by certain Nationalist papers have been so promptly denied by the leading Nationalist organ.

## JERUSALEM PATRIARCHATE.

The Archimandrite Ephthimios, Treasurer of the Holy Sepulchre, and Mr. Metaxarchis, the General Secretary of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, have arrived at Alexandria on an important mission, and are staying at the New Khedivial Hotel. The Patriarchate has been encumbered with a debt of about £150,000 and it recently decided to sell the Patriarchal estate at Bukovina in Austria. The Archimandrite and Mr. Metaxarchis have been to Austria to conclude the sale, which realised 60,000 napoleons. They have now come to Egypt to raise the balance necessary for paying off the debt. For this purpose they have entered into negotiations with Mr. George Zervoudachi, of Alexandria, in order to obtain £100,000, and that patriotic Hellene is doing his utmost to see the matter through.

## THE COTTON CROP.

Most reassuring news has arrived from cotton-growing centres. The invariably fine weather of November has been very beneficial, and the cotton was already in store before the rain and cold spell came. The crop is reckoned at 670,000 kantars.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

A small can buoy has been laid down to the eastward of the Abattoir breakwater in the following position:

Max low light.....	S. 51 3/4 W. 4 1/2 cables.
Breakwater light.....	N. 27 3/4 W. 6 1/10 "
Max high light.....	S. 5 3/4 W. 6 1/10 "

The buoy is coloured black and white chequered and lies in 4 1/4 fms.

Bearings are magnetic and given from the buoy.

## WAR OFFICE GAZETTE.

Captain A. D. Law, the Hampshire Regiment, having reported his arrival in Egypt from England, is taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of Binbashi. He has been posted to the Department of Stores.

El Kaimekani S. K. Flint Bey, Assistant Director of Stores, is struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army, from 18-11-06.

El Kaimekani C. McKay Bey, Sudan Government, is struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army, from 18-11-06.

El Binbashi R. B. Airey, Sudan Government, is struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army, from 29-11-06.

## P. AND O. EXPRESS ACCIDENT.

## CAIRO VISITOR GRAVELY INJURED.

As briefly reported by telegraph, a serious accident occurred to the P. and O. express bound for Marseilles early on Friday last. When the train reached Avignon station at five o'clock, two wounded passengers were taken from a sleeping-car. They were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna, of Dublin. Mr. Hanna was terribly injured, and there was very small hope of his recovery. Mrs. Hanna's condition was not so serious.

They were wounded by a large piece of metal which crashed through the window into their compartment between Montellier and Avignon. It is not quite clear whether the metal fell from a bridge or was struck by the express as it was shaken from its proper position on a passing goods train. At all events, the metal caught the last carriage of the express sideways, and penetrated the compartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hanna. Another account says that four other passengers besides Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were injured. All four were able to go on board. Among them was Mr. H. F. Sharnan-Crawford, of London, who has now arrived in Cairo and is staying at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Crawford is a member of the London Stock Exchange, thirty-four years old, and belongs to a well-known Irish family.

## ARMY TEMPERANCE WORK.

## VISIT TO TROOPS IN EGYPT.

Mr. Clara White, general secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, arrived in Alexandria to-day in the course of a deputational tour to the branches in the Mediterranean and Egypt. He will visit the troops as follows:—Egypt, 14th to 27th December; Malta, 7th to 18th January; Gibraltar, 23rd to 31st January.

The president of the R.A.T.A., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., has graciously sent the following letter:—

Horse Guards,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.  
16th November, 1906.

Dear Mr. Clara White,  
I was very glad to hear the cause of Temperance in the Army benefited so much from your deputational visit to India and Africa in 1903-5.

I am very pleased to hear the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association have ordered you to Egypt and the Mediterranean Stations, to visit the various branches in these places.

I know from personal inspections the great value of the work done by the Association, and it is at such stations as those in the Mediterranean where our soldiers are young and the temptations to drink cheap and bad liquor are great, that the efforts of the Association should be directed.

I trust, therefore, your visit will be productive of great good and I wish you success.—Yours truly,

ARTHUR  
Field-Marshal.  
Inspector General of the Forces.

## EFFICIENT COLDSTREAMS.

## FINE MUSKETRY RECORD OF 3RD BATTALION.

The record of the 3rd Coldstream Guards, whose detachment is temporarily suspended during service in Egypt, is one of the finest in the Army. Great influence is to be exerted to save the battalion, whose state of efficiency will be seen from the undermentioned list of recent successes:—

1905 and 1906.  
Best Guards Battalion at Aldershot in musketry, 1905.  
Second best in the Army in signalling, 1905.  
Third best in the Army in signalling, 1906.  
First in Regimental Shooting Cup, 1905.  
First in Guards' Field Firing Club, Aldershot, 1905.  
First, Bowyers' Cup, 1905. Rapid fire, moving target.  
First, Grocers' Cup, 1905. Disappearing target.  
First, Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Cup, 1905.  
Championship of Aldershot, 1905. 200 to 1000 yds.  
First, London Field Firing Cup, 1905.  
First, Roberts Cup, 1905. Open to the Army.  
Second, Roberts Cup, 1905. Open to the Army.  
First, Telegraph Cup, 1905. Marching and shooting.  
Third, Dewar Cup, 1905. Service conditions.  
First, Chesham Cup, 1905. Service conditions.

In this year's annual course of musketry the battalion had the extraordinary number of 401 sparksmen and first class shots out of 544 men put through musketry.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The tender submitted by Messrs. C. J. Wills and Sons has been accepted for the construction of an iron jetty 80 metres long for pilgrim stage at Suez Docks for the sum of L.E. 74,490 mls. per lin. metre.

The tender submitted by Messrs. D. Chartrain and H. Larousse, of Cairo, has been accepted for the construction of a pilgrim shed at Port Tewfik for the sum of L.E. 4,290 560 mls.

The tender submitted by the Port Said and Suez Coal Co. has been accepted for the supply of coal to the Ports and Lights Administration during the year 1907 at the following rates: 29s. per English ton of 1016 kilos, hand picked coal, delivered free into Port Said Lighthouse shed; 24s. per English ton Cardiff coal delivered into the bunkers of lighthouse tender Aida from lighters in port at Port Said; 34s. per English ton of Cardiff coal delivered into the bunkers of Aida from alongside the quay in the dock at Suez or into the bunkers of the port steam launch of Suez.

## EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

## NATIVE GIRL LABOUR AT MANSOURAH

In the House of Commons last Tuesday Mr. J. Robertson (Northumberland, Tyneside) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the fact that at Mansourah, in Egypt, native girls of 12 and 14 years worked in the cotton mills from 4 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, and at times till 10 o'clock at night, in a highly deleterious atmosphere, at a wage of from 10s. to 15s. a day; whether it was in the competence of the British control to urge on the Egyptian Government remedial interference with this state of things; and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter.

Sir R. Grey.—If anything of this kind exists the proper remedy would be factory legislation. But to make that binding on Europeans, who own most of the factories, would of course require the consent of all the Powers, and it would be necessary for the Egyptian Government to approach them. I will make inquiry into the facts stated by the hon. member. Till that has been done I cannot say what action is required or can be taken.

## THE DENISHWAI OUTRAGE.

In answer to Dr. Rutherford (Middlesex, Brentford).

Sir R. Grey said:—After the attack on the officers at Denishwai, the village was deprived of an omrah, and was attached to the adjacent village of Abu Kullo. One sheikh, one wekil, and 20 specially selected ghaffirs, recruited and equipped in Cairo, were left to take charge of the village by the inhabitants of which they were to be paid. All the original ghaffirs were dismissed, and their arms and equipment were withdrawn. I do not consider that the matter is one in which His Majesty's Government should interfere with such measures of detail which the Government of Egypt think necessary for the preservation of public security, or that it calls for a special report from Lord Cromer.

## PRINCE OF WALES AND EGYPT.

Mr. Labouchere says in "Truth": "Some Continental papers are announcing that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit South Africa early next year and that on their way back to England they will spend a few weeks in Egypt, as the guests of the Khedive. There is no foundation whatever for this statement, which is an absolute invention. The Prince and Princess of Wales have no idea at present of again quitting Europe."

## DANCE AT BRITISH AGENCY.

Last night, a very pleasant and successful dance was given at the British Agency. Owing to a slight indisposition, as the result of a cold, Lord Cromer was unable to be present, but Lady Cromer received the many guests with her accustomed graciousness, and the evening proved most enjoyable. The floor was in excellent condition for dancing, and the uniforms combined with the abundance of charming toilettes to make a very pretty picture.

## THE LATE GENERAL TUCKER.

To-day's mail brings full details of the suicide of Major General W. G. Tucker. It is particularly sad that a career of such splendid service as distinguished the record of the late General should be closed in the circumstances reported, the gallant officer being found dead on the railway line, having taken his life while in a condition of mental depression. The ex-commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery had seen much active service, but nowhere did his soldierly qualities call forth warmer official encomiums than during the fighting in Egypt between 1882 and 1884.

During the advance guard action at Kassassin, it was General Tucker who succeeded in mounting a previously captured Krupp gun on a railway truck, and by skilful manoeuvring kept it from injury from a concentrated fire for more than an hour; it was the only British gun remaining in action. At El Teb, too, it was the deceased officer whose readiness in turning the Krupp gun taken in the first position in the enemy's remaining battery greatly facilitated the advance of the infantry. Six years ago General Tucker received the Good Service Pension, and at the King's Coronation he commanded the Royal Marine forces.

## BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX.)

In giving away the prizes won by members of the club, at a meeting held at the British Club, by kind permission of the latter, last Tuesday, Mr. E. B. Gould, H.B.M. Consul General, commented on the satisfactory results attained during the present year, both as regards the considerably increased number of members who made use of the range and the general improvement in marksmanship. Mr. Gould more especially congratulated the club upon the marked progress made by beginners.

The challenge cup presented by the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers for competition amongst 3rd class shots, which was won by Mr. D. V. B. Donaldson, was competed for by a considerable number. The champion cups, 1st and 2nd class, were presented to the winners, Messrs. P. Schilzi and W. G. Jacob, respectively, and the spoons to the various winners.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Gould for his contending kind interest in the club and for the honour done the members in presiding over the meeting.

## NOTES FROM BEYROUT.

## A NEW TURKISH TRANSPORT.

## (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Beyrouth, December 4.

The recently bought Turkish transport Bezmi Alem, originally the S.S. Augusta Victoria, of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which conveyed the Holy Carpet here, sailed yesterday for Constantinople after the return from Damascus of the Commission that delivered the revered object to the sacred caravan there. She carried away with her a supply of old rifles that belonged to the garrison here, and a quantity of contraband arms that had been seized by the authorities. The English master and chief engineer are still retained on board wearing the fez. The former is acting as a navigator and aid to the Turkish commander. The Bezmi Alem, with her large proportions and fine lines, presented a smart appearance in the harbour, and contrasted strikingly with the sorry-looking, dilapidated, and washed-out transports of the Mahonné that we have been accustomed to see in our port.

## DISABLED VESSELS.

The Turkish transport Pars (ex S.S. Knight of St. Patrick) of Grech's Salvage Company, having had her shaft broken at Port Said, the Admiralty at Constantinople sent out the tugboat Samsoun to tow her to Beyrouth. The tugboat has since received further orders to tow the Pars to Constantinople, as well as the torpedo boat Shafkat Numa, which has been lying in the harbour since August last, unable to proceed with her own engines to her final destination. The tugboat, after having towed the two vessels out of the harbour, put back, having apparently met with a heavy sea, and it having been presumably found imprudent to have the two vessels towed together. The tug finally took charge of the disabled torpedo boat, leaving the Pars behind.

## VISIT OF DANISH CRUISER.

The 3rd class Danish cruiser Heimdal arrived here from Malta on the 29th ultimo, and sailed yesterday for Piræus. The commander made an official call on the Vali of Beyrouth and the Governor General of Lebanon, who returned him the courtesy. The Danish Consul, Mr. C. Sigrist-Weber, a well-known and esteemed member of the old European colony, gave a farewell reception to the commander and his staff last evening. During the cruiser's sojourn here our harbour was enlivened by the gay music of the brass band on board, which played bright airs and waltzes at every meal. The conduct of the sailors in the town was irreproachable and exemplary.

## UNUSUAL VISITORS.

Whilst on marine topics I may also mention the visit to our port of the sailing yachts Kingdom and Coronet, part of a fleet of five yachts belonging to the Kingdom Yacht Club of Portland, Maine, U.S.A. The Coronet had been in our waters once before in February last. The Kingdom looks rather queer for a yacht. She was, indeed, originally an ordinary three masted sailing ship, but having distinguished herself by breaking the record of speed in crossing the Atlantic, she was honoured by being converted into a pleasure yacht. Besides the owners and their families, the Kingdom had on board 27 and the Coronet 5 guests, most of whom are single ladies. No drink or smoking is allowed on board either vessel, and the chief amusement of this crowd of pious enthusiasts is the singing of rapturous hymns to the accompaniment of their "David's Band." The American Consul General, the Hon. Mr. G. Big Rivadall, visited the yachts and was entertained by a short cruise round the harbour in the motor boat of the Kingdom. The American Mission is, of course, doing the honours to their congenial guests by religious meetings and social receptions; and in the meantime the crew are taking advantage of their quiet and prolonged sojourn in a sheltered harbour and are busy repairing decks, rigging, etc.

## NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

## BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

## (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin, Dec. 5.  
The British steamer Floristan arrived here from England with a special consignment of over 4,000 tons of coal for the Sudan Railways. The Floristan, in entering the narrow pass of the harbour, got on the reef, where she remained for four days. Floating pontoons were sent out to her and several hundreds of tons of coal were discharged from her hold in the bow, thus lightening her bow. With the assistance of the port tug boat Hawk, she finally managed to get off the reef on the fourth day. The vessel sustained no damage.

The Khedivial mail steamer Dakshieh arrived here the day before yesterday from Suez and finding the passage into Suakin blocked by the Floristan went on to Port Sudan, and returned to Suakin yesterday.

Mr. G. C. Kerr, the popular senior inspector of Mudirieh, Red Sea provinces, is I regret to say, leaving very shortly for Sennar province, in the same capacity. Mr. Kerr has been over five years in Suakin, and is greatly esteemed by everybody. During his stay here he has served under five Mudirs, and has on several occasions acted as Mudir of the provinces during the Mudir's absence on leave, etc. He saw the Suakin-Athara Railway begun and completed, and has been of great service to the Railway Administration in the work of collecting natives for railway work. He has also thoroughly mastered Arabic, being able to correspond in that language.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia have visited the new Dudley Gallery to see the work of Countess Fedora and Countess Helena Gleichen and Miss Elinor Hallé.

Marquis Salvago-Raggi, the retiring Italian Diplomatic Agent, whose arrival from Europe we recently announced, will shortly present his letters of recall to the Khedive.

Marquis di Soragno, the new Italian Consul in Alexandria, who left for Cairo two days ago, will return here to-morrow. The new Consul will hold a reception for the Italian colony on Sunday next, at the consulate.

While at Smyrna, on their way to Galatz, whither the Baron has been transferred as Italian Consul General, Baron and Baroness Acton met with a very cordial reception from the Italian colony, headed by Cavaliere Toscani, Italian Consul General at that port. They were the guests of honour at a luncheon party at the Sporting Club.

Sir John Ardagh and Susan Countess of Malmesbury have booked their passages to Egypt for January 4. It is their intention to spend the winter and early spring at Cairo.

We are sorry to hear that Lady Oakes, the wife of Sir Reginald Oakes, general manager of the Heliopolis Oasis Company, has been seriously indisposed ever since her arrival in Cairo.

Acting on the advice of his medical adviser, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., left London last week for Egypt, accompanied by Lady Parker. He has paired for the remainder of the Parliamentary session, and will remain in Egypt until the end of January.

Sir Richard Temple, the chairman of the Commercial, Industrial and Land Company of Egypt, Limited, has completed his arrangements for the present in Cairo and Egypt and has gone on to Constantinople. He may be expected to return to Egypt during this season.

Lady Colvin left London last week for Cairo.

Sir William Garstin is expected to return from the Sudan on Saturday next in company with Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., who is now at Kom Ombo.

Captain McMurdo, Director of the Slave Trade Repression Department, arrived in Cairo on Monday, on his return from his tour of inspection in the Sudan, where he had gone as far as Rosetras.

Col. Cuthbert entertained a party to dinner at the Savoy Restaurant yesterday evening, including Mr. Carter Wilson and Captain Dunbar.

Mr. and Mrs. Lang Anderson also entertained a party of 7, and Capt. Monk's party of 4.

Dr. and Mrs. Milton gave a large dinner party at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Charman Crawford and sister arrived at the Savoy Hotel last evening. Mr. Crawford was badly hurt in the railway accident near Avignon last Friday.

Shedid Bey Hubeish, Consul General for Turkey in Paris, is expected to arrive at Alexandria in a few days.

Captain H. Dixon, Inniskilling Dragoons, has been granted four months' sick leave. He left for England by the S.S. Mooltan from Port Said.

## COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, when some 35 feet by twenty of a side wall of the unfinished brick building behind the National Hotel collapsed without warning. It is supposed that the removal of the struts supporting a ferro concrete floor caused it to fall in, thus putting a heavy strain on the wall, which fell outwards. Two Arabs came down with the wall, but picked themselves up, none the worse for their tumble!

The noise of the accident was considerable and was heard from some distance, but as the wall did not fall into the street the neighbourhood—seeing nothing—talked of thunder or artillery. A lady who observed the whole affair from her balcony states that there was no warning whatever of the collapse. A beam suddenly flew out of a window, and then the front of the wall for some distance slid down with a dull roar.

We hope that the Tanzim will have some enquiries to make as to the cause of the accident. There are many new buildings in Cairo, and one does not want to be compelled to take the middle of the street when passing them.

## Notice for Tourists.

MOERIS HOTEL and GRAND HOTEL KAROUN  
(on the Lake).  
Comfortable Hotels Patronised by Princes of Battenberg, Prince of Sweden, etc.  
For particulars apply to: A. TASCO, Proprietor.  
29005—31-3-07



## TELEGRAMS.

## FRENCH CHURCH WAR.

## WHY PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE WAS EXPELLED.

PARIS, December 12. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—M. Clemenceau explained that Monsignor Montagnini was expelled because he had handed to certain French priests instructions from a foreigner, namely the Pope, to disobey French law. If the Church wanted war she could have it, but could avoid it by conforming to the law.

Several Archbishops have already received notice to quit their residences.

Two leading laymen have applied for permission to hold meetings under the general law, for all the churches here. The permission, if granted, will hold good for a year unless the Pope intervenes. This appears to promise a general settlement. (Reuter)

## FRENCH SCHOOLS IN THE EAST.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SECULAR SCHOOLS.

PARIS, December 12. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—At the instance of M. Pichon, the Chamber adopted the resolution to gradually substitute secular for religious schools in the East. He announced his intention of establishing secular schools in Cairo and Alexandria. (Reuter)

PARIS, December 12. The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Foreign Office estimates. It adopted a resolution, accepted by M. Pichon, requesting the Government to gradually substitute secular schools in the East. (Havas)

## EDUCATION BILL.

## POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE.

LONDON, December 12. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's resolution to deal with the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill en bloc was adopted by 317 votes to 89. Mr. Lough then moved the rejection of the amendments, the debate on which was adjourned, and it is expected will continue till Thursday. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman disclaimed the desire to provoke a conflict with the Lords. He was still hopeful, he said, that a solution to the differences might be found, but the chances of it would be imperilled if the amendments were considered individually. There were at least 40 amendments with which it was impossible for the Government to agree. He believed that the Lords, considering the amendments as a whole, would realise what they had done, and it was possible that counsels of peace and moderation would prevail.

Mr. Balfour characterised the Government's procedure as without precedent, insulting, and planned in order to escape from an awkward discussion.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government did not want to kill the Bill, because, apart from the religious difficulty, it contained invaluable provisions for the betterment of the Education system.

The conciliatory tone of the speeches made by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith is believed to indicate the possibility of a compromise.

The Premier conferred with the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace yesterday. (Reuter)

## TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

## LETTERS PATENT ISSUED.

LONDON, December 12. Letters patent embodying the Transvaal Constitution have been issued. (Reuter)

## GERMAN NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

BERLIN, December 12. The Budget for 1907 provides for a loan of £13,000,000 to cover extraordinary army and navy requirements. The total naval expenditure has increased by £1,300,000. (Reuter)

## RUSSIAN LOAN.

PARIS, December 12. M. Pichon informed the Chamber that no fresh Russian loan would be raised in France. (Reuter)

## AMERICAN TRUST PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, December 12. The American Sugar Refining Company has been fined \$80,000 dollars for accepting rebates on the railroad tariff. (Reuter)

## SPRINGBOKS BEAT LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, December 12. Football. Rugby. The South Africans beat Lancashire by 11 points to 8. (Reuter)

## KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB, CAIRO.

The Race Course will be open for gallops on Friday, 14th, and Sunday, 16th December, by 1 p.m. 28680-5-3

## THE OASES.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

The most wonderful feature of the oases is the water supply. The remarkable apposition of inexhaustible springs concentrated in a few spots amidst the most waterless expanse of desert in the world is very striking, and the old Egyptians named Famara "The Land of Bubbling Streams." The desert uplands are utterly arid, but as soon as the precipitous cliffs of the escarpment surrounding the oases are descended the earth has only to be tapped for the water to burst forth.

Where this inexhaustible supply of water comes from is one of the mysteries of geology. The region of the oases being practically rainless, the origin of the underground water must be looked for in remote regions; in all probability the supply is derived from the rainy districts of Darfur and from the swamps of the Bahr el Ghazal. There appears to be a considerable difference between the amount of water discharged into the swamps from the various tributaries of the Nile and the theoretical amount lost by evaporation, and this difference may be accounted for by underground leakage. This water, together with that from the rains of Darfur, flows Northwards through the porous beds of the Nubian sandstone, which have a general dip to the North. It is kept down by impervious beds of clay, through which it rises under pressure to the surface when the latter are pierced by borings. The difference of level between the water-bearing stratum in the oases and the swamps of the Sudd district is over 400 metres.

Up to the present time practically the whole supply of water obtained by the Corporation is from one or more beds of sandstone lying at an average depth of 120 metres below the oases' floor. It is quite possible, therefore, that still deeper boring would strike other water-bearing tables, in which the water would be under still greater pressure. Such a supply would be invaluable for those districts in which, owing to the higher average level of the cultivable land, or on account of the excessive number of existing wells, the water from the existing source does not rise with sufficient pressure to reach the surface. The oases lands have a great advantage over those of the Nile Valley in that they are not dependent on the time, volume, and duration of the Nile Flood. With proper care and attention the output of the wells remains constant, and in several instances wells, sunk thousands of years ago by the Romans and early Egyptians, are still yielding over 500 gallons a minute. The wells are the only remains of ancient civilisation which are of value to the inhabitants. All the wells used for irrigation in Khargeh, except those made since the concession was granted, and over a hundred which have fallen into desuetude from neglect, owe their origin to the ancient dwellers in the land. The natives make use of a well-boring plant sent out to them years ago by the Government, but as the people have no knowledge how to select suitable sites they are unable to make good use of the apparatus. A remarkable fact is that neither the shaft, which is conceived by all writers to be prehistoric in its origin, nor the sakkieh, which was common in Egypt in the first three dynasties, is used in the Khargeh Oasis. The natives appear to be entirely destitute of the idea of how to rig up a shaft, which is the common resource of the fellah of the Nile Valley, and when asked why they do not set up some lifting appliance, they answer that as their forefathers have never done so they cannot.

Consequently if water is abundant in a well, but has not sufficient pressure to overflow the land, if only a few centimetres short, no attempt whatever is made to utilise it by means of a shaduf. Such helplessness has led to the disuse of the old wells, with the result that more land has gone out of cultivation year after year. Many of the old wells, Aiyun Romani as they are called, existed in ancient Egyptian times, and although bored some thousands of years ago are still in thorough working order. The majority of the wells were bored during the Roman occupation, but it is unknown with what instruments the wells were sunk and there are no local traditions on the subject. In ancient times the inhabitants of the oases, says Olympiodorus, were renowned for their skill in sinking wells, but the art of boring was forgotten with the Arab invasion when the oases fell into a state of decay from which it is hoped they will be extricated by the Corporation of Western Egypt. The ancient wells are perfectly constructed, the shafts being well-timbered and each contains as a rule a well-made pipe of hard acacia wood, which often shows little signs of having rotted even now. The modern method of timbering and piping is practically identical with that of ancient times. From the Arab conquest until the middle of the last century no new wells were made. At that time the Government sent out boring machinery and the modern wells, termed Bir, plural Abiyar, are still being made with this apparatus. In Khargeh there are 200 ancient and 40 modern wells, while in Dakhleh the proportion is 415 and 200 respectively. In Baharia the water supply is derived entirely from 200 Roman wells, the water being led on to the cultivated land through the ancient aqueducts. Under the circumstances described above, it cannot be wondered at if land has been going out of cultivation since the Arab conquest, for as soon as the art of well-boring was lost, the inhabitants lost the only guarantee of the fertility of the soil. Everywhere there are signs that enormous areas now barren were once fertile and populous districts. Huge rich, loamy plains extend for miles along the Gubbari road between Dakhleh and Khargeh

and they could easily be brought under cultivation. There are extensive areas in central and southern Khargeh only awaiting irrigation in order to be able to support a teeming agricultural population. There is every probability that an ample water supply will be found by putting down bore holes all along the floor of the oases, and the success which the Corporation has met with in this respect justifies a very optimistic outlook.

The water has not the fertilising properties of the muddy water of the Nile. But this is not by any means essential. A mere water supply is the only thing needed for a reasonably good agricultural return from the land, as is proved by the flourishing state of the parts under cultivation. The water is free from any harmful ingredients. It rises naturally from the artesian well and flows over the land without any expense of pumping. The subsidiary supply of surface water can be lifted by sakkieh and windmills, and a considerable supply of this water is being utilised now at the Khargeh headquarters of the Corporation by means of a sakkieh. The water is almost always warm and the artesian supply comes up at 84° to 85° Fahrenheit. This is a great consideration in the cultivation of rice, dates, and palms. The abundance of water is the most extraordinary feature of the oases, and the wonderful abundance of the springs specially strikes the traveller after crossing the desert. It only requires to be tapped on its way along the permeable beds of sandstone from the centre of Africa to flow in plenty over the land and there is thus no limit to its use for irrigating the huge tracts of land in the oases that are only awaiting the arrival of water to be fertilised again after centuries of aridity.

## VISITORS' LIST.

## SHEPHERD'S HOTEL.

## LATEST ARRIVALS.

General and Mrs. Bayly, England; Dr. F. Wellon, Mr. Charles L. Freer, Newfort; Mr. Rollo, Mr. and Miss Green, Mr. A. R. Brown, England; Mr. L. E. Phipps, New York; Mr. Alexander Besak, St. Petersburg; Mr. and Mrs. O. Gebhardt, Berlin; Mr. Hans La Roche, Bale; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Locock, Mr. John Carpenter, London; Mr. John Block and daughter, Abbazia; Mr. Eger and daughter, Christiania; Mr. Thomas Rhodan, New York; Mr. W. S. Accles, London; H. H. Princess Cantacuzene, St. Petersburg; Mr. de Michel, England; Mr. Orrol Wren, London; Mr. H. F. King, England; Captain F. G. Eyre, R.N., Miss Eyre, Mr. H. Oliver, England; Mr. P. C. Dudok van Heel, Holland; Mr. S. W. Jackson, Mr. E. W. Bayly, Mr. J. Barrasford, Mrs. Hurst, Miss Hurst, England; Mr. A. Mockema and family, Chile; Mr. J. A. Tabbs, Mr. G. S. Tabbs, Mr. Lathrop Barbour, England, Saba Pasha, Mr. James Gamble, Miss Gamble, Ireland; Mr. E. Wettings, England; Mr. J. Owen, U.S.A.; Mrs. S. H. Hutton, England; Herr Hauptman Schloes, Germany; Mr. Warner, Mr. Emil Mackson, Mr. C. D. Cecil Warner, Mr. A. Toriel, Mr. J. Green, Mr. S. G. Liveridge, England; Mr. E. L. Manserg, London; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hauser, Lucerne; Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Paul, England; Mr. H. Duberguet, Leeds; Mr. E. W. Buckley, Mr. Pagnon, Mr. Victor Cohen, Mr. N. J. Crigge, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Fuller, Boston, U.S.A.; Mr. C. R. Mallas, England; Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Talbot, New York City; Frau Ida Handel, Dr. Otto Junghaus and Frau, Wiesbaden, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. S. Aliotti, Mr. Simon, Bale; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lowman, New York; Mr. W. Western, London; Mr. A. W. Eddy, Chicago; Mr. J. R. W. Wickwire, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Parkman Towbridge, New York; Herr Geheimer Justizrat, Dr. Litten, Oberlandesgerichtsrat a. D., Berlin; Mr. E. Hildesrum, Germany; Sr. Don Juan José Monzone y Senora, Mr. Elvira Balmaceda, Paris; Mr. Joseph Gurrigo, England; Mr. E. Collinge, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon MacDougall, Montreal, Canada; Sr. Don Alosapá y Senora, Paris; Mr. A. S. Cockilain, England.

## WINDSOR HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Favero, Mr. P. Sonassa; Baron de Chadeuvre, Mr. Baycovitz, Mr. G. Price, Mrs. R. Brown, Miss N. Lambie, Mr. A. Khalil Bey, Mr. P. Topuz, Mr. Liogann, Mr. N. Shmeed, Mr. R. Alderson, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. M. Skofous, Mr. J. Gerra, Mr. A. Atkinson, Mrs. Belli, Comtesse Salvarelli, Dr. Gotschlich, Mr. A. Sherlock, Mr. S. Caparazy, M. N. Enger, Mr. and Mrs. N. Katzeros, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rodocanaki, Mr. B. Bills, Mr. R. Michalides, Mr. Abdel Karim Bey, Mr. N. Gullman, Miss Von Herzfeld, Mr. N. Middleton, Colonel Luciano, Mr. T. B. L. Mansell, Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant, Mr. M. Schaar, Maitre Schaar, Mr. J. Chacoui, Mr. and Mrs. Catanya, Mr. and Mrs. Cattaneo, Mr. B. Dorsbousch, Mr. B. Schouchano, Mr. R. Simmonds, Mr. F. Ayrout Bey, Mr. C. Mondo, Mr. D. Chancellor, Mr. Vahan Sevally, Mr. Levy Junes, Mr. N. Hilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Gingle, Mr. Levy Edmond, Mr. R. Chevallier, Mrs. Woollet and daughter, Mr. N. Davies, Mr. G. Malpas, Mr. and Mrs. Turanian, Mr. R. Musgrave, Mr. S. Musrave, Mr. M. Tagger, Mr. R. Houston, Mr. V. Prechner, Mr. N. Spathis, Mr. R. Silley, Mr. B. Tabar, Mr. and Mrs. von Salomar, Mr. R. Baladour, Mr. R. Boyd, Mr. N. Xippas, Mr. W. Nellen, Mr. G. Rofé, Mr. G. Avlonitis, Mr. F. Holland, Mr. M. Julien, Mr. S. Zapriel, Mr. O. Manzalawi, Mr. Mohamed Bey, Mr. A. Nutt, Mr. G. Price, Mr. F. Parker, Mr. F. Taylor, Mr. M. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert.

## EGYPTIAN HOME INDUSTRIES.

## MINIEH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

## (Concluded).

The Bedouin blankets are also made in the same way, warm woollen rugs with gaudy red and white stripes; these are sold and a considerable business done in them; up country they can be bought for P.T. 30 and P.T. 40 each; but are sold in London as Oriental rarities for two and three pounds the pair, for curtains or sofa covers.

From our Bedouin friends we passed on to the stall of exhibits belonging to the Abou Tig Industrial School. This school was opened about three years ago by Mohamed Pasha Soliman, who entirely supports it. It is a most successful effort to deal in a practical way with the problem of employment for those to whom agriculture does not appeal, to whom the alternative has hitherto been the loafing life of the towns, without qualifications for steady labour; or, for any who had sufficient money to attend a primary school, the inevitable clerkship. Fired by the example of Abou Tig and encouraged by the Government, which has opened one at Assiout, several are being established all over the country. The Government has lately also taken the practical step of appointing a highly qualified commissioner from England to report on the whole subject, the result of which we shall doubtless see in due time.

At Abou Tig the course is for three years, and is entirely free; the school has about a hundred pupils, day scholars. At the end of three years they leave; or may remain as pupil teachers, working for their own profit. At present the chief difficulty is to find a sufficient staff of trained teachers, most of whom come from Johnson Pasha's school in Cairo; but the supply is limited.

The work shown reached a high standard of excellence. The first prize was won by an elaborate table of inlaid mother-of-pearl and ivory; somewhat ambitious, but the maker will doubtless find a profitable career in working for tourists later on. The furniture shown lacked a certain necessary polish and finish to reach the standard of the Cairo school, but this, without doubt, will come in time. Very good were the woven goods, silk and linen; table cloths, bedspreads, dusters, etc., in great variety, pattern and colours good, and well executed. Some of the best work shown was the wrought ironwork. This reached a very high standard, the designs were good and the work appeared thorough and strong. A set of railings and supports for a balcony were particularly noticeable.

From Assiout came a selection of goods specially made to entice the tourists, too well known to need description—fly whisks, inlaid ivory work, and Assiout shawls. These latter provide employment for an immense number of women in Assiout, who work in their homes, the materials being supplied by the dealer, who gets it all from Germany, the netting, as well as the gold and silver tinsel. The shawl should be sold by weight, and a very good one obtained for 16s.-21s., but the tourists pay anything up to £3 and £4—the price asked by Liberty in Regent-street, who obtain their shawls direct from Assiout.

The two stalls of needlework shown by the local girls' schools, Coptic, Orthodox, and Coptic Protestant, seemed a great attraction to the native visitor. The girls take an immense interest in their needlework, with surprisingly good results, though their ideas of colour are still somewhat crude. They work with great rapidity, and would beat any class of average English girls of the same age. Fancy work seems the great ambition, and plain needlework is too much neglected. Very praiseworthy were some woollen mats worked by infants of three and four, far in advance of any infants' work we have seen in England.

Of such essentially domestic products as cheese, butter, semma, honey, etc., the exhibits were poor in quantity and quality; with the exception of one exhibit of native cheese, and one English exhibit of butter. If some organization could be formed to teach better and "cheese making on civilized" methods, an important new industry might be created, to replace the quantities of tainted butter and foreign cheeses imported. It would of course be a question as to whether the people would be "willing to learn"; but at any rate something might be done to improve the existing dairies in Upper Egypt. At Tahta there is no reason why they should not produce butter of at least average quality.

A variety of syrups made up this somewhat heterogeneous stall, syrups of pomegranate, orange juice, rose leaves, etc., which delight the palate of the native. Two or three examples of native-made sugar could not compete with the products of the Sucreeries of Raffinerie d'Egypte, whose stall, familiar to all frequenters of the Cairo shows, was here in its own home, nor could the various processes of their manufacture be seen, but these are very interesting and primitive.

Altogether enough was shown to demonstrate that the home industries of Upper Egypt are by no means to be despised. We hear that efforts are to be made to encourage exhibits of them at the Cairo Show to be held in February, where any interested can see the work for themselves, and judge whether they contain possibilities for the future, when Egypt shall have exchanged her agricultural pursuits for industrial labour—ultimate fate and death-knell to all nations on whom civilization, with her attendant lust of gold, lays her hand of clay.

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. EUROPEAN LIGHT, LEVEE. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 28-11-06

## THE MODEL WORKSHOPS.

## VISIT TO THE INSTITUTION.

Those who are interested in technical education and know anything of the difficulties of training the young Egyptian idea, may find much to appreciate in the work instituted and carried on at the Model Workshops in Cairo. It is only some four years ago that the Government started these workshops under the presidency of Johnson Pasha, and it is indeed wonderful what has been done in developing the initial efforts and in training the lads who have come within its scope. These lads are drawn from the native artisan class, and during their four years' apprenticeship at the workshops they are thoroughly grounded in their various trades and in the theoretical work pertaining thereto. After the first few months' training they are paid a small wage, which increases with their knowledge, and at the end of the four years they are competent to take their place in the trained labour market, and are also exempt from military service, no small consideration to the minds of most. Much stress is laid upon the theoretical instruction which works hand in hand with the technical knowledge gained in the shops. A certain number of hours in each work is bound to be spent in the class rooms; and it is surprising how quick some of the students are in applying themselves to the problems that are set before them in black and white.

Very creditable is the work to be seen in the painting and decorating section, where not only drawing and designing are in full swing, but other pupils are busy learning the work of polishing, enamelling, the mixing of paints, etc. Special mention also is due to the china painting; and the lads would seem to have a special gift for design. Ambidexterity is encouraged, and the neatness of execution noticeable in the work produced would put to shame many a class of English lads of corresponding age.

The carpentering section includes cabinet work and furniture making, and even carriage building; and the pupils are made to work the article made from the wood in the rough to the finished article, so that each learns to take an interest in his own special production from the day when he first studies the design to the time when he gives it the last finishing touch.

There is a large and busy mechanical engineering shop with engines working, forges roaring, and a small foundry attached. Nearly everything here has been set up by the lads themselves, the forges and the foundry being their very special pride. A great variety of work is in progress in this department from engine building down to bicycle making, the latest order being a set of letter tricycles which are in course of building for the post office service. The sheet metal work also produces a variety of useful and ornamental work from ventilators to brass repoussé work of very decorative nature. Many beautiful specimens of brass and copper work are in process of execution, and in many of the objects shown there is a very distinct and noticeable improvement on the ordinary metal work of the bazaars.

Carriage upholstery, harness making, and many other useful crafts of the needle are learnt in the saddlery section, where not only new work is produced but many repairing jobs are undertaken.

Indeed the great thing that strikes the visitor to these model workshops is the way in which the pupils are taught to turn their hands to every sort of work, and to meet all requirements that may come their way. High credit is due to Johnson Pasha for the present success of what must have been a very difficult task to originate, and to his coadjutor, Mr. Fletcher, for the very able assistance he has given him.

## SAVOY SMALL DANCES.

The management of the Savoy Hotel are issuing invitations for their first dance of the season which is to be held this next Saturday. This news will be welcomed by everybody; for the Savoy dances are second to none and are a rendez-vous for all that is brightest and best in Cairo society. In the height of the season there are almost too many people present to allow of much dancing; so that those whose feet are tingling to try the well-known floor will be more than ever glad to make the most of this opportunity. If the Ladies' Orchestra supplies the music it will be an extra inducement, for it is extremely popular and plays in most sympathetic tone. Many dinner parties are already being organized for Saturday night and everything points to the evening being a thoroughly successful one.

UNRIVALLED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.  
**HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND**  
GUINNESS'S STOUT  
BASS'S LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE  
HALL'S "SPECIAL" SCOTCH  
A RARE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR EGYPT AND THE SUDAN:  
**T. B. HALL & Co., Ltd.**  
75 & 81, Roubil Street, LIVERPOOL.  
SOLE IMPORTERS FOR EGYPT AND THE SUDAN:  
**C. MARCUS & Co.,** ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO AND TANTA.  
28880

## GOUVERNEMENT DU SOUDAN

## Concessions de Terrains a Batir a Port-Soudan

Le Gouvernement du Soudan va prochainement disposer, par voie d'adjudication d'environ 400 parcelles de terrains a batir a Port-Soudan.

Les dites parcelles seront données a bail emphytéotique, pour une durée de 80 années a partir du 1er Janvier 1907, moyennant loyer annuel, a charge pour le locataire de bâtir. Le loyer ne sera payable qu'a partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre.

Les baux seront renouvelables a perpétuité moyennant un loyer variable fixé a la fin de chaque terme, soit d'accord, soit par arbitrage.

En fixant le nouveau loyer, la valeur des bâtiments élevés par le locataire ne sera pas considérée comme un motif d'augmentation de loyer.

EXEMPLE: Si une parcelle de terrain est louée pour une durée de 80 années a partir du 1er Janvier 1907. Dans ce cas, l'expiration de ce délai, le locataire aura un droit (condition d'observer les conditions du bail) d'obtenir un nouveau bail pour une nouvelle période de 80 années, moyennant un loyer modifié, et ainsi a perpétuité.

Le loyer modifié sera calculé sur la valeur du terrain, s'il était libre de construction.

Des offres sont demandées pour les baux emphytéotiques dont s'agit; ces offres devront mentionner la prime que le soumissionnaire est disposé a payer au comptant en sus des loyers annuels établis pour chacun des lots. La dite prime devra être payée en un seul versement a la signature du contrat de bail.

Toutes offres doivent être faites par soumission, sur les formules dressées par le Gouvernement du Soudan, et doivent être reçues a Khartoum avant le 1er Janvier 1907.

Le détail des terrains offerts, le plan de la ville, les conditions de l'adjudication et de la concession, la formule de soumission, spécification du bail, seront a la disposition du Public a partir du 1er Octobre 1906, aux lieux ci-après indiqués, durant les heures de bureau.

Khartoum—Bureau du Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains (T) et bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Khartoum.

Le Caire—Bureau de l'agent du Gouvernement du Soudan (T).

Port-Soudan—Bureau de l'Inspecteur (Bureau du Gouvernement) (T).

Souakim—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province et de la Mer Rouge.

Wadi-Halfa—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Halfa.

El-Damer—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Berber.

Atbara—Bureau du Directeur du Chemin de Fer.

Alexandrie—Bureau de Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port-Saïd—Bureau de F. Dixon boy, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Londres—Bureau du Colonel Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster et le Soudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez—Bureau du Capitaine Falconer, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Pour la commodité des acheteurs éventuels les conditions d'adjudication et de concession ont été traduites en arabe et en français et des copies de ces traductions, dans les deux langues, peuvent être obtenues a partir du 1er Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 par copie, aux bureaux mentionnés dans la liste ci-dessus, qui sont suivis d'une lettre majuscule T.

Des informations supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues après publications des documents ci-dessus mentionnés, moyennant demande écrite adressée au Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains, a Khartoum.

\* Aux bureaux marqués d'une astérisque, copies des documents pourront être obtenues a partir du 12 Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 ou un shelling par copie. 28497-2-1

## Société Internationale des Employés

## D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI NO. 30  
ST RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB NO. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

## BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune personne, veuve d'officier, que la mort de son mari et des revers de fortune obligent a chercher un emploi, accepterait une place d'institutrice, de dame de compagnie ou de gouvernante dans une bonne famille; ou a défaut, un poste de caissière ou d'employée dans un bureau.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour demandent tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Professeur français diplômé, cherche leçons a domicile.

Un professeur d'arabe et de comptabilité d'un des plus grands établissements d'instruction de la ville désire donner des leçons particulières.

Un jeune homme de 30 ans demande place de caissier.

Une dame connaissant la machine a écrire et la comptabilité désire un emploi.

Comptable expérimenté dans diverses Administrations de Banque, d'entreprise et de commerce, possédant de bons certificats et parlant diverses langues, demande un emploi.

Il est disposé a donner des leçons, maître en ordre les livres de son tenir provisoirement.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 a 18 ans pour apprendre le commerce.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 a 18 ans connaissant un peu la vente et parlant le français, l'anglais et l'arabe.

On demande un placier pour visiter les maisons de "détail" de la place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Masquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 a 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les inscriptions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

"Les personnes qui adressent des demandes a la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."



THE GREEK PAPYRI FINDS  
AT OXYRHYNCHUS.

In an interesting article in the "Globe" on the report of the Græco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, issued by Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt, Mr. W. St. Chad Bosworth states that this contains much that will be welcome to Biblical scholars. The season's work at Oxyrhynchus was carried on with great energy, and the result has been a large harvest of papyrus, no fewer than one hundred and thirty boxes full, ranging in date from the second century B.C. to the sixth century A.D. The finds comprise all classes of literature, and many fragments of lost or even unknown classical works, and some most important fragments of unknown Christian literature. The most important find was a vellum leaf containing forty-five lines of a Gospel, presenting marked variation from the authorised version. The subject is the visit of Jesus with His disciples to the Temple at Jerusalem, and there meeting with a Pharisee, who rebukes them with their failure to perform the necessary ceremonial of purification. In the dialogue which follows, and resembles in some respects Matthew xxiii., 25, the Pharisee describes with considerable fulness of detail the formalities he has himself observed, whereupon Jesus delivers an eloquent and crushing reply, contrasting outward with inward purity. As regards the literary value of the fragment the discoverer makes some interesting remarks. He says, "Among the most remarkable features of the fragment are its cultivated style, the picturesque and vigour of the phraseology which includes several words not found in the New Testament, and the display of a curious familiarity with the topography of the Temple and the Jewish ceremonies of purification." There can be little doubt that when the fragment is published, as it shortly will be, there will be as much controversy among theologians as was provoked by the discovery of the "Sayings of Jesus." In another mound other Christian fragments of considerable interest were found. A vellum leaf of the fourth or fifth century of the lost Greek original of the Acts of St. Peter, which are known only in Latin, and a leaf of a papyrus codex of an unknown version of the Acts of St. John. The finds in the section of classical literature have been most important. The first is a papyrus containing no fewer than thirteen columns, of over sixty lines, of the Poem of Pindar, in good preservation, and portions of several more columns. As the formerly known fragments of the poem amounted to but a dozen lines, we have now for the first time material to study this class of Greek literature. Next in importance is a roll containing about one hundred lines of the tragedy of Hippolytus of Euripides. Many fragments of Plato, a speech of Demosthenes against Bostus, and some manuscript fragments of the poems of Sappho. Mention should also be made of a portion of an unknown history of Greece, which differs in many respects from Xenophon. It will take a long time to unroll, join, and examine this important find, all of which has been removed to England, and the explorers are to be congratulated on a brilliant harvest of literature.

## ARABIC NUMERALS.

It has been a matter for discussion when Arabic numerals first displaced the more cumbersome Roman system in Europe. There are few examples of Arabic figures in inscriptions that can be regarded as genuine, to be found in England, before the sixteenth century, though in Germany some are found which date from the fifteenth century. 1355 was supposed to be the earliest date of a manuscript with Arabic numerals, but Sir James Picton says that there is an account in the Record Office of the year 1325, which is endorsed with that date by an Italian merchant. In the Cambridge University Library there is a Latin version of a treatise on the astrolabe, dated 1276, in which the Arabic numerals are quite freely used. But Mr. Axon, writing in "The Antiquary," mentions some still earlier examples. Pope Leo XIII. published a work illustrating the artistic collections of the Papal Palace, in which the date 1247 appears on the sixth plate of the "Mosa Christiana," and in the Munich State Library is a Chronicle of Regensburg which is officially described as the oldest MS. containing Arabic numerals, and as being written between the years 1167 and 1174. The Vatican ivory of 1247, the Cambridge MS. of 1276, and the Regensburg Chronicle of 1167, may, therefore, be considered the earliest examples, beyond dispute, of the use of Arabic numerals in Europe.

## Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.

## SALE OF LAND.

The Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of land held by them at Boulak, now occupied by their workshops, amounting to about 4500 square metres, having a frontage on the Nile of about 80 metres. Offers should be addressed under sealed envelope to the Company's Head Office, Sharia Boulak, having on the outside: "Offer for the purchase of land at Boulak." Every offer must be accompanied by a deposit representing 10% (ten per cent.) of the amount offered, the price to be enclosed in square metres. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept the most advantageous offer or to reject all offers. Offers will be received up to the 20th day of December 1906 at eleven o'clock in the morning when all offers will be unsealed. N.B.—All information can be obtained at Company's Head Office. 29073-3 A-1

## Egyptian Land &amp; General Trust Limited.

AVIS  
Il a été déclaré un dividende intérimaire d'un shilling et six pence par action, dividende qui sera payé le 15 Décembre 1906 et jours suivants aux bureaux de la Société, à Londres et au Caire. Tout actionnaire inscrit, qui désirerait passer ce dividende à quelque autre personne, peut le faire en remplissant la formule réglementaire déposée aux bureaux de la Compagnie, N° 10 Sharia Zervudachi, Le Caire.

Les livres de transfert de la Société à Londres seront fermés du 4 au 15 décembre 1906 inclusivement.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,  
R. MURRAY,  
Secrétaire Local.

## Egyptian Land &amp; General Trust Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend has been declared of one shilling and six pence per share, and the same will be payable on and after the 15th day of December 1906 at the Office of the Company in London and Cairo. Any Registered holder desiring to have the Dividend paid to some person other than himself can do so upon filling up the necessary Form of Direction which can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 10 Sharia Zervudachi, Cairo.

The London transfer books of the Company will be closed from 4th December to 15th December 1906 inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
R. MURRAY,  
Local Secretary

## Egyptian Land and General Trust Limited.

Dear Sir (or Madam).—We are directed by the Board to inform you that since the date of the General Meeting they have disposed of lands in Cairo and Alexandria at prices which yielded substantial profits to the Company.

Though recognising that all the money thus realised can be employed at the present time in extending the operations of the Company in Egypt, yet the Directors are of opinion that a part of the profits should be used in the distribution of a dividend to the shareholders, and they have therefore resolved that an Interim Dividend of 1s. 6d. per share shall be paid to all Shareholders, and shall become payable on the 15th of December 1906.

Registered Shareholders in Egypt can receive the Dividend in respect of their holdings on presentation of their Certificates or Bearer Warrants, to the Office of the Company, 10 Sharia Zervudachi, Cairo.

Where the registered holder desires that payment of the dividend shall be made to some person other than himself, he must obtain from the Company's Office, and fill up the form of Direction which has been prepared for that purpose. This form must be presented together with the Share Certificate to the person who is to receive payment of the dividend, and filed with the Company.

Registered Shareholders residing in Europe will receive their Dividend Warrant in the ordinary course by post.

The transfer books of the Company in London will be closed from 4th December to 15th December 1906, both days inclusive.

We are directed by the Board to inform you that the Company have recently purchased a half share in some excellent land in Alexandria, and are extending their business in Egypt.

By Order of the Board,  
MACK & PALMER, Secretaries,  
68 to 74, Palmerston House,  
34, Old Broad Street,  
London, E.C.

## Egyptian Land &amp; General Trust.

Cher Monsieur (ou Madame),  
Nous sommes chargés par le Conseil d'Administration de vous informer que, depuis la date de l'Assemblée Générale, il a été vendu des terrains au Caire et à Alexandrie à des prix qui ont laissé à la Société des profits considérables.

Tout en reconnaissant que tout l'argent ainsi réalisé pourrait être actuellement employé à l'extension des opérations de la Société en Egypte, cependant les administrateurs sont d'avis d'affecter une partie des bénéfices à la distribution d'un dividende aux actionnaires; ils ont donc résolu de verser à tous les actionnaires un dividende intérimaire de 1 shilling et six pence par action, dividende qui sera payable à partir du 15 décembre 1906.

Les actionnaires inscrits en Egypte pourront toucher le dividende correspondant à leur nombre de titres sur présentation de leurs certificats ou titres au porteur, aux bureaux de la Compagnie, 10 Sharia Zervudachi, Le Caire.

Si l'actionnaire inscrit désire que le paiement du dividende soit opéré entre les mains d'une autre personne, il n'a qu'à remplir une formule, préparée à cet effet, qu'il peut se procurer aux bureaux de la Société. Cette formule doit être présentée en même temps que les certificats d'actions par la personne qui doit recevoir le dividende, et déposée dans les dossiers de la Société.

Les actionnaires inscrits, résidant en Europe, recevront leur feuille de dividende par la voie ordinaire, c.à.d. par la poste.

Les livres de transfert de la Société à Londres seront fermés du 4 au 15 décembre 1906, ces deux dates comprises.

Nous sommes également chargés par le Conseil d'Administration de vous informer que la Société a récemment pris de moitié un excellent terrain situé à Alexandrie et qu'elle étend constamment le rayon de ses affaires en Egypte.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,  
MACK & PALMER,  
Secrétaires.

38 to 74, Palmerston House,  
64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 28995-5 A-1

## MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.  
RIDING BREECHES.

F. Phillips & Co.

LADIES' TAILORS.  
(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.  
28907-31-507

## BANQUE d'ATHENES.

EMISSION DE LA QUATRIEME SERIE D'ACTIONS

NUMEROS 300.001-400.000.

APPEL DU DERNIER VERSEMENT

Messieurs les Porteurs de Certificats d'Actions de la quatrième série sont informés que le second et dernier versement, à raison de: Frs 94,50 (QUATRE VINGT QUATRE FRACS & 50) par action est exigible le 1/14 Décembre courant.

Sur la somme ci-dessus, il sera tenu compte des intérêts à raison de 5% sur:

Frs 45,75, montant du premier versement, du 5/18 Septembre, date de la Répartition, au 18/31 Décembre 1906, soit Frs 0,68 et de Frs 0,22 sur le second versement de: Frs 94,50, du 1/14 Décembre 1906, au 18/31 Décembre soit en tout: Frs 0,88, qui sera déduit du montant à payer.

Il s'ensuit que les porteurs auront à payer la somme nette de:

Frs 93,62 (QUATRE VINGT TROIS FRACS & 62) par Action, sur remise des reçus provisoires, en échange desquels ils recevront les titres définitifs. Jouissance du 1er Janvier 1907. Les retardataires seront passibles d'un intérêt de 6% à partir du 17 Décembre 1906.

Alexandrie, le 7 Décembre 1906.

Le Directeur en Egypte,  
JEAN JOANNIDES.

## The Upper Egypt Hotels Company.

AVIS

Il est porté à la connaissance de M.M. les Actionnaires qu'une Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire est convoquée pour le 22 Décembre 1906 à 4 heures p.m. aux Bureaux de la Société—Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo—afin de délibérer sur les propositions suivantes:

1. Modifier l'Art. 33 des Statuts comme suit:

"L'année sociale commence le 1er Avril et finit le 31 Mars."

2. Modifier le deuxième alinéa de l'Art. 29 des Statuts comme suit:

"Les Assemblées Générales ordinaires ont lieu chaque année dans le courant des mois d'Avril ou Mai, au Caire, aux jour et lieu fixés par le Conseil d'Administration."

3. Augmenter le Capital Social par la création de nouvelles actions ordinaires de L.E. 4 chacune.

4. En conséquence, modifier l'alinéa premier de l'Art. 5 des Statuts comme suit:

"La Société a un Capital actuel de 220.000 'Livres Egyptiennes' représenté par 55.000 'actions de Quatre Livres Egyptiennes' chacune. Le Conseil d'Administration est autorisé à augmenter ce Capital, aux époques et aux conditions qu'il déterminera, jusqu'à concurrence de la somme de 320.000 'Livres Egyptiennes', par la création de 20.000 'actions de L.E. 4 chacune'."

Pour le Conseil d'Administration

O. Flood, Secrétaire.

29076 1

## Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'Asphaltage de la Rue St. Mark.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 50.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 8 Janvier 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour Asphaltage de la Rue St. Mark."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 8 Janvier 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,  
Signé: W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 10 Décembre 1906. 29058-3-3

## Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'elle recueille jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1907, à midi, des offres pour la fourniture de 360 tonnes métriques de charbon de Coke de Newcastle (suivant échantillon à soumettre), livrables à raison de trente tonnes par mois, à partir du 15 Mars 1907, et ce conformément aux clauses et conditions du Cahier des Charges dont on peut obtenir copie au bureau de M. l'Inspecteur des Magasins de Gabbary (Alexandrie) contre paiement de 100 millimes.

Les soumissionnaires auront à joindre à leur offre le récépissé de versement du cautionnement provisoire exigé.

Les offres doivent être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 50 millimes. Elles seront adressées sous pli recommandé à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général  
Chemins de fer de l'Etat  
Cairo.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la désignation suivante:

"Offre pour charbon de Coke."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 6 Décembre 1906. 29021-2-2

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office 1-3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,300,000  
ANNUAL REVENUE ... £1,450,000  
LAIRMS PAID ... £24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.

R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd. [14-11-06]

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.

Daira Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

A. V. THOMSON,  
Secretary for Egypt.

## SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES  
AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years.

In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will Not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased for a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc.) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites.

All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Khartoum: "Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province."

Cairo: "Office of Sudan Agent (T)."

Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office) (T).

Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.

El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.

Athara: Office of Director of Railways.

Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative.

London: "Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute."

Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

\*Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

## NOTICE.

## Sale of Ivory Rubber.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section will sell by Public Auction at the Beit El Amarna, Omdurman, on Monday 16th December 1906 at 10 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber, etc.

Rottles

3085 Aal No. 1.

3693 Aal No. 2.

4201 Ma hmouse

1647 Bar more than 10 rottles

738 Bar less than 10 rottles

766 Kling

417 Khorda

742 Rubber

3 Rhina horn

43 Giraffe skins.

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kan'ar.

Immature ivory acquired under section 17 of the ordinance for the preservation of wild animals and birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit for same will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and be subject to a demurrage charge of 100 millimes per each kan'ar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles, sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The payments will be in cash and no cheques will be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Signed) M. COURTS, Kaim,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Stores Section.

Khartoum, 29th November, 1906. 29044-6-2

## NOTICE.

ANY intending purchaser of a CARRIAGE, or MOTOR VEHICLE, should write for a copy, (which will be forwarded gratis) of Messrs. OYFORD & SONS' monthly list of second hand carriages, omnibuses, and motor cars; to 94, Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 28899-12\*5

Davies  
Bryan  
& Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS  
CAIRO.

ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS.

ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.

## SEASON 1906-7.

New Stock of the Latest  
London Novelties.

NEW BLACKS  
NEW BLUES  
NEW GREYS

NEW TWEEDS  
NEW OVERCOATINGS  
NEW VESTINGS

Agents for the celebrated  
Tevia Tweed.

ALL GARMENTS CUT BY  
EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

NEW COLLARS  
NEW TIES  
NEW SHIRTS

NEW CLOVES  
NEW UNDERCLOTHING  
NEW HOSIERY

STRAW HATS  
FELT HATS  
SILK HATS

HELMETS  
CAPS  
PANAMAS

Hats specially fitted by a  
practical Hatter.

Felt & Panama Hats cleaned.

STYLISH BOOTS  
COURT SHOES  
PUTTIE LEGGINGS

TENNIS GOODS  
CRICKET GOODS  
FOOTBALLS, ETC.

Try our renowned Bective Boot at £1.

FOOTBALL BOOTS  
at special prices for Clubs.

ADIES' GLOVES  
LADIES' BLOUSES  
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING

LADIES' BELTS  
LADIES' BOAS  
LADIES' COSTUMES

Very special Lines in Household  
Linens, Blankets, Flannels,  
Flannelettes, etc.

A large and Artistic selection in  
Cretannes and Art Muslins  
suitable for Curtains and  
Coverings.

The Largest and Best Stock in  
Egypt of Bags, Trunks, and  
all travelling requisites.

Davies Bryan  
& Co.  
Cairo & Alexandria.

## Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES  
15 words ... P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15  
30 words ... " 8 " 16 " 24  
Every 10 words, " 2 " 4 " 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, advehtisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES  
A AND TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—  
To be sold cheap, first class printing machine, complete with all accessories; good as new. Can be seen in working order. For price and particulars apply to "E.W." P.O. Box 8, Cairo. 28986-25-9

A GENTLEMAN with motherless child







## PICTURE POST CARDS.

"The Egyptian Gazette" Series  
is the most artistic collection to be found  
in Egypt.

## TO OUR VISITORS.

The *Egyptian Gazette* has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homewards. Great care has been taken to arrange them as accurately and concisely as possible, and it will be found that none of them are fraught with difficulty. In choosing the route home there are several things to be considered. To begin with there is the difference in climate between Egypt and the various points at which you may arrive in Europe.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe. Many people leave Egypt far too early in the year, for as a rule the weather in April and May is perfect. The warmest place to go to on leaving Egypt is Sicily.

Some will want to take into consideration the number of days to be spent at sea, and we therefore subjoin a list showing the time occupied on each of the various routes between Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

They are as follows:—

The long sea routes—from Port Said or Alexandria to Plymouth, Southampton, London or Liverpool—occupy about 14 days. The short ones are as follows:—

Port Said or Alexandria to Brindisi	3 days
Alexandria to Messina	3 "
Port Said or Alexandria to Marseilles	5 "
Alexandria to Venice and Trieste	3 1/2 "
Alexandria to Naples	3 "
Port Said to Genoa	5 "
Port Said to Naples	4 "
Alexandria to Constantinople	4 "
Alexandria to Piræus	2 "
Port Said to Gibraltar	7 "

The steamers of the P. & O., North German Lloyd, Orient, and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

As regards the train journeys from Cairo, the shortest is that to Alexandria, without change (3 hours). That to Port Said can now be made without change in 4 1/2 hours.

The least expensive way to England is by the Moss, Papayanni, Prince, and Westcott lines of steamers from Alexandria to Liverpool. The German Levant line has also good steamers from Alexandria to Hamburg.

The quickest through Continental routes are by P. & O. Brindisi express from Port Said, and the Austrian Lloyd Trieste-Vienna express from Alexandria.

As regards luggage, it must be borne in mind that very little luggage is allowed free on the railways of Europe, but there are several good and responsible forwarding agents in Egypt who undertake at a fixed charge to deliver packages to any address in Europe.

The quickest manner of getting to Europe from Port Said is undoubtedly by the fast Mail Steamers "Oasis" and "Isis" to Brindisi. One of these leaves Port Said every week, as soon as possible after receiving the Indian

mails from the great liner arrived from Bombay.

These small but comfortable ships have enormously powerful engines, and attain a very high rate of speed. They are called the "Perry boats," having been specially built to carry the British mail from Port Said to Brindisi. If you are going straight through to Brindisi you will find the train waiting at Brindisi which will take you to Calais without changing. It has complete arrangements for sleeping and eating on board, and you should arrive in London on the fifth day from leaving Port Said.

## HOTELS EN ROUTE.

## SYRACUSE.

## GRAND HOTEL

PIAZZA MAZZINI, SYRACUSE (SICILY).  
First Hotel in the Town.

## SYRACUSE (SICILY).

## HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.

"CASA POLITI."  
First Class, Electric Light, Lift, Central Heating.  
Private Baths. ALL COMFORTS.  
Proprietor: ENGELKE-ZUNKE.

## TAORMINA.

## HOTEL METROPOLE.

First-Class House. Beautiful Position. German Management.  
Same Proprietor Hotel Grande Bretagne, Catania.

## PALERMO.

## Villa Igia

## Grand Hotel.

## SORRENTO.

## HOTEL TRAMONTANO

Hôtels Tramontano & Tasso, & Hotel-Pension Syrena. These excellent Hotels, which are situated in the best part of what is worthily named the "Beautiful Spot of Italy," are the annual resort of the most distinguished English and American families. The principal centre for excursions. Electric light throughout. Tennis, English church.  
Mr. G. TRAMONTANO, Proprietor & Manager.

## NAPLES.

## GRAND HOTEL.

Unrivalled position. First Class.  
Private Bathrooms. Steam Heating throughout.  
Newest Sanitary arrangements.  
HAUSER & DORFNER, Props.

## The Hotel Baglioni.

FIRST CLASS.  
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.  
Branch House: HOTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.

## Hotel PAOLI, FLORENCE.

FULL SOUTH.  
LUNGARNO DELLA ZECGA.  
Beautiful view of the surrounding hills.  
First class Hotel with Every Modern Comfort.

## HOTEL.

## Florence Washington.

LUNGARNO.  
First Class Family House. All Modern Comforts.  
Entirely Renovated.  
G. GOBBO, Proprietor.

## PISA GRAND HOTEL

AND  
HOTEL DE LONDRES.  
The only Hotel with Central Heating.

## RAPALLO.

## GRAND HOTEL VERDI.

FIRST CLASS. ALL MODERN COMFORTS.  
LAWN TENNIS.  
P. G. SAMPIETRO.

## SICILY.

The direct route to Sicily is by the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamers, which leave Alexandria weekly for MESSINA, where one takes train to TAORMINA, one of the most charming and popular places on the island. Giardini is the station at which to alight, and the drive up to Taormina is most delightful, occupying about one hour. In and around the town is much to interest the visitor. The theatre is of Greek origin, but restored under the Romans. CATANIA is the starting place for the ascent of Etna, and here also is a fine Cathedral. The Greek, Roman, and Saracenic remains that are found all over the island, are an endless source of pleasure. SYRACUSE has an interesting history, having been a Greek city, which was designed by Demosthenes in B.C. 413, and taken by the Romans in B.C. 212, when Archimedes was slain—his tomb is to be seen. The cathedral was once an ancient pagan temple. PALERMO, with about 300,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the island, and enjoys a delightful climate. Much of interest is to be found in this fine city. The Palazzo Reale is of Saracenic origin and close to it the church of S. Giovanni degli Ermiti with its picturesque cloisters. The Cathedral, Museum, Botanic Gardens, Villa Giulia and Royal Park are also worth a visit.

## CENTRAL ITALY.

The fine steamers of the North German Lloyd leave Alexandria every Wednesday during the season for Naples, the voyage being only 3 days.

NAPLES is also reached in 10 hours from Palermo by the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamers, which leave daily. One cannot approach Naples or leave it without wishing to explore some of its islands, besides the lovely places on its bay—Castellamare and Sorrento. The small steamer that takes you to Sorrento [you can drive too] will take you on to Capri.

From Naples to Rome is a train journey of but five hours. All who can will devote at least one week to visiting the many historical and interesting portions of the Eternal City, whose charms and beauties are too well-known to need comment here.

Leaving the Eternal City with much regret, a railway journey of five hours brings you to FLORENCE, where another week can well be spent admiring the City of Flowers and its surrounding country. In Florence itself the churches and galleries are of absorbing interest, whilst the local promenades and excursions should not be omitted. The Casine is the most attractive and fashionable promenade in Florence, whilst the Viale dei Colli, one of the finest walks in Europe, opened 35 years ago, goes winding up through the hills a distance of four miles. The most delightful excursion outside Florence is that to Vallombrosa, with its Monastery 3,300 feet above the sea level. This is made first by ordinary train from Florence to St. Elia, thence by cog-wheel railway to Saltino. The ascent through groves of oaks takes an hour, and most striking panoramas are unfolded to view.

PISA is easily reached from Florence in about 2 hours; here there is a fine Cathedral and the Leaning Tower. A stay of at least one night should if possible be made in order to enjoy the view from the Campanile at sunset.

VIAREGGIO. One of the most delightful places on the Italian Riviera near Pisa and on the main line from Rome to Genoa. It is a very convenient half-way house between Egypt and England, and where living is reasonable and the air and surroundings exceptionally good.

## NORTHERN ITALY.

GENOA (La Superba).—The most picturesque and interesting city in Italy, with the record of having one of the lowest death averages of European cities and a phenomenally equable temperature—warm in winter and deliciously cool breezes from the surrounding mountains and the Mediterranean in summer.

The patriarchal home of Italy's most ancient nobility, whose palaces, gardens, and famous collections of statuary, frescoes and paintings, are a constant delight to thousands of travellers who annually sojourn in Genoa. Then there are the superbly decorated mediaeval churches containing exquisite marble columns and historical paintings, and the incomparable Campo Santa filled with its wonderful tombs.

From Genoa to Milan is a matter of only three hours by rail.

MILAN is a good centre for Northern Italy before making the tour of the Lakes. The Cathedral is the principal attraction, with its beautiful windows illustrating the History of the Bible. The public gardens and the monumental cemetery are also worth a visit.

Between Bologna and Milan and only an hour and a half from Milan is SALSOMAGGIORE, a renowned health resort on account of its thermal springs, change trains at Borgo San Donnino and in half-an-hour you are at Salsomaggiore.

## HOTELS EN ROUTE.

## SYRACUSE.

## GRAND HOTEL VILLA POLITI.

SEWILY ENLARGED and thoroughly refurnished. Electric Light throughout. Central Heating in every room. Beautiful gardens.  
Concerts daily. New Proprietor, GEORGE KOCKER also of the Hotel Grande Bretagne, Catania and Taormina.

## TAORMINA.

## SAN DOMENICO

## PALACE HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. EVERY COMFORT.  
A. OMARINI, Manager.

## PALERMO.

## HOTEL DE FRANCE.

First Class. Only Hotel in Palermo with Central Heating Apparatus throughout. Electric Light. Lift. Winter Garden. 100 Rooms, nearly all sunny. Best and Healthiest Situation.  
P. WEINER, Proprietor and Manager.

## PALERMO (SICILY).

## GRAND HOTEL TRINACRIA

The ONLY Hotel in Palermo facing the Sea. Central Heating. Electric Lift and Light. Private and Public Bathrooms.

## ROMAN HEY Manager.

## Formerly at the Hotel Cecil London.

## NAPLES.

## SANTA LUCIA HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS.  
Every Modern Comfort.  
Central Heating. Private Baths, Etc.

## NAPLES.

## Le SAVOY. NAPLES.

First Class. All Comforts.  
Restaurant. Winter Garden.  
TELEPHONE. AUTO GARAGE.  
Telegraphic Address: ROSSANICHO, Naples.

## GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE, FLORENCE.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
STEAMHEATING.  
Electric Light Throughout.  
LIFT.  
Winter Garden.  
CONCERT, AMERICAN BAR.

## GRAND HOTEL ROYAL . . . .

## GRANDE BRETAGNE.

LUNGARNO, ACCIAIOI.  
FIRST CLASS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
CHIOSTRI, Prop.

## THE MODERN HOTEL.

LUNGARNO, FLORENCE.  
APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE BATHS.  
Hot and cold running water in every room. Central Heating.  
AUTO-CARAGE. MODERATE TERMS.  
DELLA CASA & SONS, Prop.

## PEGLI.

## HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

## MILAN.

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

FIRST CLASS.  
FULL SOUTH.  
CENTRAL.

## ALASSIO.

## GRAND HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

First Class. On the Sea Shore.  
SEA BATHING.

## HOTELS EN ROUTE.

## VENICE.

## Grand Hotel.

First Class.  
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.  
Large Terrace on the Grand Canal.

## ROYAL HOTEL DANIELI.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.  
Situated in the Finest and Healthiest part of the Town.  
Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel.  
All Modern Comforts.

## HOTEL BRITANNIA.

First Class Hotel in the best position with garden on the Grand Canal.

## HOTEL MILAN-BRISTOL.

In the same position but more moderate.  
CHARLES WALTHER Prop.

Same Management HOTEL DE LA VILLE at Genoa.

## PALERMO (SICILY).

## GRAND HOTEL TRINACRIA

The ONLY Hotel in Palermo facing the Sea. Central Heating. Electric Lift and Light. Private and Public Bathrooms.

## ROMAN HEY Manager.

Formerly at the Hotel Cecil London.

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Every Modern Comfort.  
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
STEAMHEATING.  
Electric Light Throughout.  
LIFT.  
Winter Garden.  
CONCERT, AMERICAN BAR.

## GRAND HOTEL ROYAL . . . .

## GRANDE BRETAGNE.

LUNGARNO, ACCIAIOI.  
FIRST CLASS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
CHIOSTRI, Prop.

## THE MODERN HOTEL.

LUNGARNO, FLORENCE.  
APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE BATHS.  
Hot and cold running water in every room. Central Heating.  
AUTO-CARAGE. MODERATE TERMS.  
DELLA CASA & SONS, Prop.

## PEGLI.

## HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

## MILAN.

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

FIRST CLASS.  
FULL SOUTH.  
CENTRAL.

## ALASSIO.

## GRAND HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

First Class. On the Sea Shore.  
SEA BATHING.

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

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CENTRAL.

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## GRAND HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

First Class. On the Sea Shore.  
SEA BATHING.

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

FIRST CLASS.  
FULL SOUTH.  
CENTRAL.

## ALASSIO.

## GRAND HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

First Class. On the Sea Shore.  
SEA BATHING.

## NORTHERN ITALY (Continued).

## and

## The ITALIAN LAKES.

VENICE is a 5 hours' journey by rail from Milan, and one of the most delightful places imaginable to pass a quiet stay. The total absence of vehicular traffic strikes one as very strange; no horse, cart, carriage or bicycle is to be seen, and yet there is the sound of life at every turn. The approach the Venice from the Adriatic is unlike that of any other seaport. The town seems to be gradually, like Aphrodite, born of the sea, no hills behind, no stretches of rock, but first the tops of Campaniles appear above the horizon, then slowly the whole glittering town rises like a fairy mirage out of the calm lagoon.

Going northwards from Milan you make the tour of the beautiful Italian lakes.

COMO, the birthplace of the younger Pliny, is reached in one-and-a-quarter hours by train by way of Monza.

Boats leave Como frequently for the other towns on the lake, which is very beautiful, and the scenery on either side going up the lake is most enchanting. CERNOBBIO is a charming spot; then come Trezzano, Cadenabbia, and Menaggio with the prettily-situated town of Bellagio opposite. The walk from Trezzano along the shore of the lake to Menaggio is most enjoyable. A steam train runs from Menaggio to Porlezza on Lake Lugano in three-quarters of an hour, then steamer to Lugano in two-and-three-quarters hours.

Switzerland, the heart of Europe, has been described as "A cluster of delights and grandeur."

LUGANO is some 20 miles from Como, and reached by train in one-and-a-half hours. It has a population of 10,000 people and is charmingly situated on the Lake of Lugano, amidst lovely Italian scenery. Around it rise M. San Salvatore, M. de Caprino and M. Generoso.

LOCARNO may be reached by rail from Bellinzona in forty minutes. This pretty town, situated at the top of Lake Maggiore, has a mild climate, and is an excellent winter resort. The church Madonna del Sasso, situated above the town, is worth a visit, as it contains interesting paintings, "Entombment," by Ciseri, and "The Flight into Egypt," by Bramantino.

LUCERNE.—A striking picture on the Lake of Lucerne facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps.

In and around the town the walks are charming, and the excursions to be made from Lucerne by boat, rail, etc., are very numerous.

The Lake of Lucerne abounds in delightful excursions, those to the Rigi, Pilatus, Burgstock and Sonnenberg needing a special visit each. Other excursions on the lake can be made by steamer, and the ever-changing scenery on the trip from Lucerne to Fluelen is a source of delight to the lover of nature.

BRUNNEN, charmingly situated on the most beautiful part of the Lake of Lucerne, commands magnificent views of lake and mountain scenery. Along the Lake of Uri from Brunnen to Fluelen runs the famous Axenstrasse.

THUN (on the Lake of Thun) half an hour from Bern and one hour from Interlaken. Quiet and quaint; sheltered from winds; just the place to rest and recuperate. Beautiful walks, through woods, and along the lake shore. Kursaal, Concerts, Casino, Races, Tennis, Boating, etc.

THE BERNESE OBERLAND.—INTERLAKEN, a favourite summer resort, and the best centre for making excursions in the Oberland, abounding in fine walks and views. There is a magnificent view of the Jungfrau from the Hoheweg, a fine avenue of walnut trees, the chief resort of visitors. Interlaken is also not far from the famous waterfalls, Giesbach, Trummelbach and Staubbach. Then also the glaciers of Grindelwald and view from Murren and the Schynige Platte are sights not to be missed.

CHATEAU D'OEX, 3,500 ft. above the sea on the new Electric Railway between Montreux and Interlaken, surrounded by magnificent scenery, with pure dry air. Much frequented by English people in Summer and Winter.

## GREECE and IONIAN ISLES.

Many people visit Greece after wintering in Egypt, as it is so easily reached from Alexandria; the climate in April is charming. The best steamers are those of the Khedivial Mail Co. and Russian Steam Navigation Co.

If possible tourists should arrange to be in Athens for the Orthodox Easter in order to witness the Good Friday and Easter Eve ceremonies, and to be present at the dancing on the Easter Tuesday festival held at Megara, for which a special train is run from Athens.

It is worth while to spend a few days in CORFU on account of the beauty of the scenery. There is also good snipe and quail shooting to be had.

## HOTELS EN ROUTE.

## VENICE.

## LIDO (Venice) VENICE

From Venice or Lido, 12 mls. by steam. Excellent station and sea baths, with CHRISTIANITY INSTITUTE. Express between the Station and the Hotel.

## BAGNI LIDO (Venice)

The most important bathing station in the sea. Hydrotherapeutic Institute. Delightful residence, without any mosquito.

## GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS.

Adjoining the sea. First-class hotel with dependencies & children. 200 rooms & salons. Electric Light. Aqueduct. Every modern comfort. Delightful residence, without any mosquito.

## THE GRAND HOTEL LIDO.

Hotel with its dependencies (Swiss Hotel), in the most delightful situation of the Lido at the landing place, five minutes' walk from the bathing place. Wonderful view of the Lagoon. Venice. Room from 5 lire, with board from 8.50 per day. No mosquitoes. Very dry and airy.

Address—BAGNI LIDO, VENICE, ITALY.

## ST. MORITZ (ENGADINE) SWITZERLAND.

## The Grand Hotel St. Moritz.

A NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL  
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.  
Address all enquiries to THE MANAGER.

## LAKE OF COMO (CERNOBBIO.)

## GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE

First-Class House. Finest situation on the lake. Immense Park and Gardens. Moderate charges. Omnibus at Como Station.  
T. DOMBER, Manager.

## LUGANO.

## HOTEL BEAU-REGARD and CONTINENTAL.

FIRST CLASS MODERN HOTEL.  
SPLENDID S



## BELIEVE ME

If you go out when it is damp or cold.  
If you are liable to complaints of the throat or  
bronchial tubes.  
If you catch a cold in the head easily.  
If you cough, if you are hoarse.  
If you have influenza or experience difficulty  
in breathing.  
If you suffer from the respiratory organs.

## TAKE THE PASTILLES VALDA

This unequalled product  
is in NO WAY similar to any other.

DO NOT HESITATE  
Guard yourself — Cure yourself  
WITH THE  
PASTILLES VALDA

BE SURE TO EXACT THE GENUINE PASTILLES

In boxes of P. T. 6 — bearing the word VALDA  
and the address of the sole maker

M. Canonne, chemist, 49, rue Réaumur, Paris

ON SALE  
In all the chemists and drug  
stores of Egypt and at  
S. FISCHER & Co  
Alexandria.

### RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE

AMERIQUE:	1906	1905
Recettes aux ports Semaine...	440,000	292,000
Recettes du 1er Septembre...	4,720,000	4,337,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine...	120,000	164,000
Export. Angleterre du 1 Sept.	1,423,000	1,220,000
Export. Continent Semaine...	160,000	117,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	1,744,000	1,520,000
Prix par la filature Etats-Unis	1,620,000	1,596,000
Stock ports...	1,220,000	1,254,000
Insight semaine...	592,000	423,000
Insight du 1er Septembre...	6,332,000	5,920,000
Cont. Mondiale Amer. Semaine	396,000	316,000
Cont. Mon. Amer. du 1er Sept.	3,560,000	3,687,000
Visible supply américain...	3,636,000	3,827,000
Visible supply général...	4,180,000	4,282,000

LIVERPOOL:	1906	1905
Ventes Semaine...	64,000	46,000
Forwarded...	115,000	88,000
Importation...	140,000	126,000
Exportation...	8,000	8,000
Stock...	520,000	807,000
Flottant...	423,000	348,000

### RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES	1906	1905
du dimanche 2 décembre au samedi 8 dec. 1906		
Billets Abonnements et divers	11,100	10,500
Totaux	11,100	10,500
Année courante	798	254
Année dernière	709	181
Augmentation	89	73

du 1er octobre 1906 au samedi 8 décembre 1906	1906	1905
Billets Abonnements et divers	11,100	10,500
Totaux	11,100	10,500
Année courante	939	535
Année dernière	7901	349
Augmentation	1038	186

### ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 2 décembre au samedi 8 dec. 1906	1906	1905
Billets Abonnements et divers	11,100	10,500
Totaux	11,100	10,500
Année courante	1423	206
Année dernière	1194	121
Augmentation	229	85

du 1er janvier au samedi 8 décembre 1906	1906	1905
Billets Abonnements et divers	11,100	10,500
Totaux	11,100	10,500
Année courante	70510	7787
Année dernière	59488	7209
Augmentation	12122	578

### Direction Generale des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

#### TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois de Decembre 1906

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du mois
Coton	cent	3 185
Graines de Coton	cent	0 600
Haricots	cent	0 225
Bis Sadi et Bédouin	cent	0 945
Fèves Sadi et Bédouin	cent	1 125
Lentilles	cent	1 170
Mais	cent	0 820
Orge	cent	0 520
Pois chiches	cent	1 500
Petites pois	cent	1 200
" concassés	cent	1 400
Haricots	cent	1 500
Riz (avec emb.)	cent	2 300
Riz en paille	cent	0 6
Riz brut	cent	0 207
Farine No. 1 & 3 (80 okes)	sac	0 550
Sucre blanc (en pains)	cent	0 600
" (en poudre)	cent	0 400
" rouge (en poudre)	cent	0 240
" en poudre	cent	0 220
Cotons, Africains et écart pout	cent	1 600
Turquie	cent	1 600

### SUCRES

#### Visible Supply

	1906	1905
Angleterre	T. 126,550	99,750
France	" 529,100	476,200
Allemagne	" 539,500	582,400
Hambourg	" 74,800	77,600
Autriche	" 324,250	360,550
Hollande	" 36,250	57,800
Belgique	" 59,540	74,300
Total	T. 1,689,050	1,728,500
Etats-Unis	" 143,000	213,600
Cuba	" 3,000	88,000
Sous Voies	" 37,280	31,000
Contre Tonnes	1,769,170 pour 1904	2,409,300 " 1903
et	2,902,220 " 1902	

### ASSOCIATION

COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES	1906	1905
Réponse des Primes en Contrats		
(Obligatoire entre agences absentes)		
du Vendredi 30 Novembre 1906, à 5h.15 p.m.		
Coton F.G.F.Br.		
Novembre 1907...	Tal. 17 1/4	17 9/32
Janvier...	" 18 27/32	" 18 7/8
Mars...	" 19 1/4	" 19 9/32
Mai...	" 19 3/4	" 19 25/32
Juillet...	" 20 1/8	" 20 5/32
Graines de coton		
Decembre-Jan.	P.T. 68 1/2	68 25/40
Fevrier-Mars	" 69 1/2	" 69 25/40
Avril	" 70 1/2	" 70 25/40

### ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

#### du mois de Decembre 1906

Du	Coton	Graines de coton	Paves
1, S/B	1,643	12,609	Sacs
2, "	1,677	18,818	"
3, "	2,606	16,000	"
4, "	3,960	17,286	" 10
5, "	4,415	23,013	"
6, "	4,425	23,565	"
7, "	6,669	25,848	" 180
8, "	7,452	35,360	"
9, "	4,483	23,040	"
10, "	5,875	18,673	" 50
11, "	4,761	19,859	" 11
12, "	7,500	31,777	" 142
13, "	6,344	30,823	"
14, "	5,547	35,353	"
15, "	5,993	32,301	"
16, "	5,904	30,932	" 123
17, "	4,880	29,233	"
18, "	4,599	17,763	" 81
19, "	4,892	22,061	" 174
20, "	4,347	19,332	" 75
21, "	3,966	17,791	"
22, "	3,140	18,934	" 6
23, "	3,196	18,890	" 201
24, "	3,439	17,847	" 114
25, "	4,118	16,300	" 150
26, "	4,212	16,252	" 131
27, "	3,516	15,978	" 263
28, "	4,461	25,318	" 120
29, "	4,359	19,724	"
30, "	4,291	20,210	"
31, "	4,337	24,738	" 260

S/B 142,127 Ard. 695,461 Sacs 9,091  
N.B. — Cette liste est relevée des Registres  
de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association";  
nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer  
avec les arrivages du mois de Decembre 1906.

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#### Helwan Branch Time Table from 1st November, 1906.

Helouan... .. dep.	6.10	7.50	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.15	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.30	8.30	10.10	11.30	1.15
Fourah ... .. „	6.31	—	8.31	9.28	10.30	11.28	12.30	1.33	2.30	3.28	4.28	5.28	6.33	7.48	8.53	10.18	11.48	1.36
Cairo. ... .. arr.	6.55	8.20	8.53	9.45	10.47	11.45	12.47	1.50	2.47	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.55	8. 5	9.10	10.40	12. 5	1.54

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